THE
North Hastings Review
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Proprietors.

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Madoc. 1

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GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
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N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

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BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
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Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, June 6th,** at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. B. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, June 10th,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, June 11th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."

Back Numbers sent free to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 62. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, June 6, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, 467 St. Paul St. Montreal
27-2m

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 200 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

SHEEP LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Queensboro, five white Ewes, three 1 year old, and the others old, and a number of lambs. Any person returning the same, or giving such information as will lead to their recovery, will be suitably rewarded.
ROBT. THOMPSON.
Queensboro, May 29th, 1878. 61-2t.

BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.
Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES JOHNSTON.
Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

THE SUN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF MONTREAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
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Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

BRITAIN.

BY J. B. FERRY.

The following poem is dedicated to His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, Vice-regal representative of her Majesty in the Dominion of Canada:

Britain of yore, for freedom fought,
With British blood her charter bought,
The Shamrock, Rose and Thistle wrought
A Wreath! a Name!

She has her Moores, her Havelocks still,
Her Campbells, with their pibroch shrill,
A Wellington, the world to thrill
With deeds of fame.

A Nelson yet! to rule the waves!
A mighty navy manned with braves;
An arbiter for plotting knaves—
Her cannon's roar.

Trusting God and doing the right,
If forced again into the fight
Woe to the foe that dares her might
On Sea, on Shore.

Around the globe her glittering line
Of bayonets gleam, to the beat of time,
Her flag's unfurled in every clime
To shield the free.

Ready, she stands! armed to the teeth,
Her soldiers wait the word "unsheath,"
Then to the shock! Her flag! Her wreath!
On Field—on Sea.

I NEVER LOVED TILL NOW!

BY J. K. ROWBOTHAM.

I. MAIDEN.

I woo and win her by the brooklet-side;
I watch her plaiting wreaths of wild white flowers;
We listen to the babble of the tide
Which wends and winds through little coves and bowers.
So sit we Two; my fingers twine her hair;
Ah! never was of earth a maid so fair.
With a full heart I vow—
I never loved till now!

II. WIFE.

Sweet village bells ring out their wedding chime,
Sweet little birds sing, mating in the trees;
The world, all smiling with a golden clime,
Seems rich in sweet as honey-yielding bees.
For we are One; to live a blended life;
And when alone I clasp my blushing wife,
With fuller heart I vow—
I never loved till now!

III. MOTHER.

On our own hearth we talk, in lamp-light hours,
Of coming motherhood to my sweet queen;
I watch her needle stitching wild white flowers,
Wherewith to deck her babe, as yet unseen,
"We shall be Three," she said, "some happy morn;"
And when, at length, to us a child is born,
With fullest heart, I vow—
I never loved till now!

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

An old piece of furniture—The multiplication table.

It is said that eating onions will prevent the lips from chapping. It certainly keeps the chaps from girl's lips.

The fashion is to have some friend in the South send you a young alligator. When fully grown, alligators make nice appendages for a watch chain.

There is more malice and revenge in a quiet, unassuming barrel hoop which rests so quietly on the ground, than is apparent at first sight. For an illustration of this axiom, step on the hoop.

A poetical contributor declares that "sweet is the voice of the young lamb." Oh yes, certainly! but it should blend with the tuneful warble of the early pea to produce the sweetest harmony.

Jennie June says, a fashionable bonnet can be made for a dollar and a half. And so it can. It is the from six to twenty dollars worth of trimming that strikes the pocket book in a sore spot.

The season of the year is at hand when the happy bare-footed boy bounds forth in great glee from the admiring glance of his mother in the morning, and returns before noon with his toes in a sling.

The discovery has been made that the world does not revolve with the same motion that it did a thousand years ago; but it still swings round fast enough to satisfy the man with a heavy note coming due.

An honest ignoramus who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feat." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally, pointing to his pedal extremities, he said, "Well, there they be, mum."

When we see a poor woman trying to get a living by making shirts at ten cents apiece, or teaching in a public school at half the salary which the masculine gender demands for the same work, we feel that the little girl was right who said, "I wish God would smash me all to pieces and make me into a boy."

Hate not—it is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts towards any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? In a few years it will make not the least difference to you, and the worry and anxiety ill-feeling entails is surely worth discounting to that extent.

The last capillary song is: "Only a gray hair, darling!" But when his wife—whose own hair is short and red—came to examine it more closely, she saw that it was as yellow as saffron, and nearly three feet long. She knew in a minute where it came from; and before he could begin to explain how it got on the shoulder of his coat, the air was so full of his own hair that he thought one of Prof. Tice's cyclones had come along that way.

LACROSSE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GAME.

The following description of the popular Canadian, or more properly speaking, Indian game of lacrosse will be read with interest, more especially as a club is being organized in this village, and some matches will probably be played here during the summer. It is a game full of picturesque action, the interest is kept up unflagingly from beginning to end, and is not confined to one player at a time; above all, there are the most violent and sudden fluctuations of fortune to keep the excitement up at shouting point.

The game is played with an India rubber ball and a *crosse* or racket, with a curved hickory handle, to which is fastened a stiff netting of strips of soaked deer-hide. With this the ball is caught, carried or thrown. The goals are six feet wide and six feet high, and face each other at a distance of from 150 to 300 yards. Twelve players make a field team.

The object of the game is easily understood. When one side carries or throws the ball through the opponents' goal the game is won; three games won decide a match. On an average a match will occupy two hours. A game has been won in five seconds, the centre-fielder absolutely throwing the ball from his place through the flags; another centre-fielder has carried it clean through the lines, never losing possession of it. On the other hand, single games of two hours and three-quarters and three hours and over have been played.

The following is an excellent description of one of these games, at a recent match in Montreal between White and Indian teams:—

The two centre-fielders, white and red, kneel in the middle of the field and place the ball on the ground between their crosses. For a moment it is a strife of hand and wrist against hand and wrist, but finally the white's superior strength tells, the Indian's defence drops and the ball rolls away behind him. Half-a-dozen players have watched its course, and a white and two savages make a simultaneous dash for the ball. At racing pace the white picks it up, dashes along, but the Indians are close upon him, and hardly has the ball rested on his crosse than there is a merry clatter of sticks worthy of Donnybrook. Which is the white and which the Indian it is not easy for a while to say, especially as the players from either side have closed in, but finally one little Indian on the outskirts of the melee seizes the ball, and whirling out of maze of striking sticks like a teetotum gives a vicious swing on one heel and throws the ball a clean hundred yards into the camp of the whites. Ensues a great change. The Indian goal-keeper and defence players squat on the ground and mop off the sweat, while round the white goal all is in commotion. The crowd, too, begins to wake up. Where the ball has fallen is a writhing knot of whites an Indians swaying to and fro as accessions of strength pour in from either side.

Presently the ball rolls out of the melee and a white seizes it, but he is opposed by no mean adversary. For a while it is a game between individual players, for two Indians are harrassing the white so closely that he can do nothing. Now they reach over his head, now strike viciously at his arm, still he eludes every blow, and a terrible cut is aimed at his head, dodges under his adversary's arm and comes out safe. A moment after he has secured free space, and, whirling on one heel, is about to hurl the ball toward the goal, when suddenly an Indian bounds into the air behind him and, extending his crosse, seizes the ball ere it has flown six feet. A yell of approval follows, which at first the white thinks he has earned, till looking around he espies the ball in possession of the Indians. Then begins the excitment. An Indian has and holds the ball, though on either side of him is a white player. Whack! One player reaches over his head and viciously smites at his crosse, but the Indian eludes the blow; thud! the other reaches the Indian's slippery, coppery body, but it makes no difference, for the savage dodges out and hurls the ball at the flags. There is no time to cry "Look out!" or say "O, my!" but between the flags the goal keeper dresses himself to receive the throw. Close work.

The Indian home-man, his eyes glittering, is ready to rush the ball in; beside him stands the white "point," with the eye of a hawk, prepared to check his every movement. Perhaps there is only a foot between the goal-keeper and the home-man, but the white receives the charge unflinchingly, and steps through an arbor of falling sticks unhurt. "Toniawanka! Toniawanka!" yell the Indians, as the agile goal-keeper with one throw undoes their work of ten minutes, and launches the ball towards the Iroquois goal. In a second the whole complexion of the game is changed. The players, who a second since were actively engaged, sit down, and those in rest start up and move uneasily over the ground. There is a rush of whites toward the Indian goal, but somehow the Indian goal-keeper edges out, always keeping the ball, and tosses it into the middle of the ground. Then begins the pretty work. On one side a white closely harassed by an Indian, works towards the Iroquois goal. Just across the field his comrade follows in waiting, and when the first player can no longer retain the ball he tosses it lightly to the second.

At once the attention of the Indians is directed towards player No. 2, and while they hunt him player No. 1 edges a little nearer the adversary's goal. When No. 2 is unable longer to keep up the game he returns the ball to his comrade, and at last the whites gets a throw to the Indian's flags—and misses. Already the crowd has gone wild. Pretty girls are standing on the seats and bursting their gloves right and left. Those who know the players are yelling "Run it through!" "Now, then, Maltby!" Almost with the speed of thought the ball goes clean up to the whites goal; it is checked and falls into the crowd. There is no time to discuss matters, but an Indian and a white bound over the ropes (four feet high, if an inch) and carry on the strife in the very heart of the throng. The crowd gets uncontrollable; the policemen use their clubs right and left, but the disorderly serpentine line encroaches on the field. Comes a yell, and the Indians race backwards towards their goal. Well they may. The ball is in possession of the crack English player—a man whose breast is not broad enough to hold his medals, won in races at all distances. The whole audience had arisen, and 5000 voices are yelling encouragement.

Better course and more favorable audience no man ever wished for. For fully two hundred yards lies a dead-level path; at every twenty yards stands an opponent. Lightly the white player bounds along. An Indian checks him and viciously brings down his crosse just about a foot behind the player. A second savage interposes, but the white man keeps on. Comes yet another Indian interfering. The Anglo Saxon has no leisure to consider the fine points of the game, and the player strikes his opponent in full career, and with the force of a locomotive engine spills him all over the adjacent country. At last the white player, finding his work more than he can judiciously accomplish, gives the ball to his associate on the other side of the field, and begins the work of "tacking," each side edging forward as far as it may, and, when it finds itself in difficulties, passing the ball to the companion on the other side of the field. The attack in this method fails, and the Indians, pressing forward *en masse*, confine for a long period the play in the narrow area around the flags of the white players. Time after time the goal-keeper, or point, "saves his flags," as it were, by the skin of his teeth, and the game grows hotter and hotter about the goal.

Finally, just as the game seems against the whites, and all the attention has been attracted to their flags, their point ducks in and out and appears in the middle of the field unscathed. A dozen players start in to destroy him, but long ere he can be reached he has given the ball a swing impossible without the leverage imparted by six feet of protracted arm, and it rises over the field and falls clean into the hands of the white cover-point. He for some time had been alone, save for the companionship of the Indian goal-keeper, and there is a natural thrill of curiosity and interest concerning his actions. The Indian dares not rush out, but with his black bean-like eyes all aflame, prepares for the assault. Cover-point has caught the ball from its long flight of 160 yards, there is a brief and momentary attempt to close on him, and a second later, the ball, amid the acclamations of the lookers-on, whizzes between the flags, and a game is scored for the whites, and announced by the flight in the air of a score of crosses.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

The new flying machine which was exhibited at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, recently, looks like a velocipede on runners with a balloon canopy. The operator sits in a small seat and puts his feet in the stirrups. In front of him is a crank by which the main propeller at the bottom of the machine is controlled. These paddles breast the air like wings. Another one serves as a rudder, being connected with the struds by metallic bars. The balloon is twenty-five feet in length and twelve feet in ciameter. The inventor says: "The principle on which I established my idea was that of the flying of birds. I held that if birds could supply the impetus of flying, and and change their course, invention could do the same for man. This cylinder I have arranged shall carry about 98 per cent. of the total weight. The operator, in moving the wings, is supposed to possess the muscular weight of a dozen eagles." The trial trips of the flying machine were not remarkably successful. The rubber and metal qird rose forty feet and moved through the air, but the operator did not seem to know how to manage the crank and the stirrputs.

AMMONIA, or hartshorn is a valuable article for many domestic uses, but it must be handled carefully. Not long ago a servant girl in London township incautiously opened a bottle of ammonia, drawing the cork with her teeth. The gas rushed up to her eyes, and wholly destroyed her sight, for life; a terrible calamity. The *Free Press* says that within two miles from where the accident happened, a few years ago, the wife of a prominent farmer lost the use of one eye in a similar way. A peddler, who was selling different kind of drugs, drew the cork from a bottle of ammonia (or hartshorn) close to her face, and the result was the loss of one eye.

180 YEARS OLD.

At a recent meeting of physicians at Bogota, in New Granada, an interesting account was given by Dr. Louis Hernandez of a visit which he had paid to a half-breed farmer, named Miguel Solis, living in the Foot Hills of the Sierra Mexilla, who confesses to being 180 years old, but is believed by his neighbors to be really much older. Dr. Hernandez was informed by some of the oldest inhabitants of the district that they well remember Miguel as a reputed centenarian when they were boys; also that the name of Miguel Solis, colored farmer, appears in a writ, still preserved, of the contributors in the building fund of a monastery near San Sebastin, which was founded in 1712, and that the present abbott is positive it is the same man. Dr. Hernandez, when he visited Miguel, found him at work in his orchard; his skin was the color of parchment, but he was robust and active; his snow-white hair was twisted turban-fashion round his head, and his eyes were so bright that the doctor felt quite uncomfortable when they were turned upon him. In answer to questions as to his habits, Miguel said that the secret of his living a century or two was very simple—simply never getting drunk and never over-feeding. "I eat only once a day, a big hearty meal, which it often takes me half an hour to get through with; but," he added, "you see it is not possible in half an hour to eat more than you can digest in the next twenty-four." He went on to say that he had not made up his mind about meat, but did not eat much of it. He fasted on the first and middle days of each month, eating nothing, but drinking all the water he could swallow. He always let cooked food cool before tasting it; and to this precaution he attributed the fact that his teeth are as sound now as 180 years ago. The Indians in the neighborhood firmly believe that old Miguel has sold his soul to the devil; and, strange to say, Miguel entertains the same opinion with regard to the Indians.

DEATH IN THE DISHCLOTH.—If the dishcloths are black and smell like a barnyard—it is enough—throw them in the fire and henceforth and forever wash your dishes with cloths that are white, cloths that you can see through, and see if you have that disease again. There are sometimes other causes, but I have smelled a whole house full of typhoid fever, in one "dishrag." I had some neighbors once—clever, good sort of folks; one fall four of them were sick at one time with typhoid fever. The doctor ordered the vinegar barrels whitewashed, and threw about forty cents' worth of carbolic acid into the swill-pail. I went into the kitchen and made gruel—I needed a dishcloth, and looked around and found several, and such "rags!" I burned them all, and called the daughter of the house to get me a dishcloth. She looked around on the table. "Why," said she, "there were about a dozen here this morning," and she looked in the woodbox and on the mantel-piece, and felt in the cupboard. "Well," I said, "I saw some old black rotton rags lying around and I burned them—for there is death in such dishcloths as those, and you must never use such again." I took turns at nursing that family for weeks, and I believe those dirty dishcloths were the cause of all that hard work.

HOW MANY APPLES DID ADAM AND EVE EAT.—Some says Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also.—*Boston Journal.* We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 8-2, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eve 8-1st and Adam 8-2. Total, 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser.* Wrong again. What could be clearer if Eve 8-1 and Adam 8-1-2, the total was 893 1—*Lawrence American.* If Eve 8-1 1st. and Adam 8-1 2, would not the whole be 1623 1—*Boston Journal.* I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 8-1-4 Adam; Adam 8-1-2-4 Eve. Total, 8,938.—*Veritas.* Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam 8-1-4-2 oblige Eve. Total, 89,56. We think however, this not to be a sufficient quantity, for though we admit that Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam, if he 8 0, 8-1-2-4-2 keep Eve company. Total 8,082,056. The latest is from a city friend who thinks that "If Eve 8-1 1st 4-2 induce Adam, it must be admitted Adam 8 0-1 1st 8-1-2-4-2 oblige Eve. Total, 801,202,384. Next!

A Russian man-of-war saluted the Irish flag in the harbor of San Francisco a week ago Sunday. The Knights of Red Branch had been having a picnic down the bay, and the excursion steamer on her return trip passed a Russian corevette. The green flag was run up, the band played a Russian anthem, and the Irishmen cheered lustily. Quite unexpectedly the corvette dipped its flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, while the crew rushed to the side and heartly cheered the picnic-party. The Irishmen, overcome with enthusiasm, fairly cracked their throats in returning this compliment.

An Ontario clergyman offers reduced marriage rates to clubs of ten.

A Kansas man said his house would have blown down, but it had a heavy mortgage on it.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

BY JULES VERNE.

They found there a half tamed animal, which his owner was raising, not to hire out, but as a beast of combat. To this end he had commenced to modify the naturally mild character of the animal in a manner to lead him gradually to that paroxysm of rage called "mutch" in the Hindoo language, and that by feeding him for three months with sugar and butter. This treatment may not seem the proper one to obtain such a result, but it is none the less employed with success by their keepers.

Kiouni, the animal's name, like all his fellows, go rapidly on a long march, and in default of other conveyance, Phileas Fogg determined to employ him. But elephants are very expensive in India, where they are beginning to get scarce. The males, which alone are fit for circus feats, and very much sought for. These animals are rarely reproduced when they are reduced to the tame state, so that they can be obtained only by hunting. So they are the object of extreme care, and when Mr. Fogg asked the Indian if he would hire him his elephant he flatly refused.

Fogg persisted and offered an excessive price for the animal, ten pounds per hour. Refused. Twenty pounds. Still refused. Forty pounds. Refused again. Passepartout jumped at every advance in price. But the Indian would not be tempted. The sum was a handsome one, however. Admitting the elephant to be employed fifteen hours to reach Allahabad, it was six hundred pounds earned for his owner.

Phileas Fogg, without being at all excited, proposed then to the Indian to buy his animal, and offered him at first one thousand pounds. The Indian would not sell! Perhaps the rogue scented a large transaction.

Sir Francis Cromarty took Mr. Fogg aside and begged him to reflect before going further. Phileas Fogg replied to his companion that he was not in the habit of acting without reflection, that a bet of twenty thousand pounds was at stake, that this elephant was necessary to him, and that, should he pay twenty times its value, he would have this elephant.

Mr. Fogg went again for the Indian, whose small eyes, lit up with greed, showed that with him it was only a question of price. Phileas Fogg offered successively twelve hundred, fifteen hundred, eighteen hundred, and finally two thousand pounds. Passepartout, so rosy ordinarily, was pale with emotion.

At two thousand pounds the Indian gave up.

"By my slippers," cried Passepartout, "here is a magnificent price for elephant meat!"

The business concluded, all that was necessary was to find a guide. That was easier. A young Parsee, with an intelligent face, offered his services. Mr. Fogg accepted him, and offered him a large reward to sharpen his wits. The elephant was brought out and equipped without delay. The Parsee understood perfectly the business of "mahout," or elephant driver. He covered with a sort of saddle cloth the back of the elephant, and put on each flank two kinds of rather uncomfortable howdahs.

Phileas Fogg paid the Indian in bank notes taken from the famous carpet bag. It seemed as if they were taken from Passepartout's very vitals. Then Mr. Fogg offered to Sir Francis Cromarty to convey him to Allahabad. The general accepted; one passenger more was not enough to tire this enormous animal. Some provisions were bought at Kholby. Sir Francis Cromarty took a seat in one of the howdahs, Phileas Fogg in the other. Passepartout got astride the animal, between his master and the brigadier general. The Parsee perched upon the elephant's neck, and at 9 o'clock the animal, leaving the village, penetrated the thick forest of palm trees.

CHAPTER XII.—IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND COMPANIONS VENTURE THROUGH THE FORESTS OF INDIA, AND WHAT FOLLOWS.

The guide, in order to shorten the distance to be gone over, left to his right the line of the road, the construction of which was still in process. This line, very crooked, owing to the capricious ramifications of the Vindhia mountains, did not follow the shortest route, which it was Phileas Fogg's interest to take. The Parsee, very familiar with the roads and paths of the country, thought to gain twenty miles by cutting through the forest, and they submitted to him.

Phileas Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, plunged to their necks in their howdahs, were much shaken up by the rough trot of the elephant, whom his mahout urged into a rapid gait. But they bore it with the peculiar British apathy, talking very little, and scarcely seeing each other.

As for Passepartout, perched upon the animal's back, and directly subjected to the swaying from side to side, he took care, upon his master's recommendation, not to keep his tongue between his teeth, as it would have been cut short off. The good fellow, at one time thrown forward on the elephant's neck, and another thrown back on his rump, was making leaps like a clown on a springboard. But he joked and laughed in the midst of his somersets, and from time to time he would take from his bag a lump of sugar, which the intelligent Kiouni took with the end of his trunk, without interrupting for an instant his regular trot.

After two hours' march the guide stopped the elephant, and gave him an hour's rest. The animal devoured branches of trees and shrubs, first having quenched his thirst at a neighboring pond. Sir Francis Cromarty did not complain of this halt. He was worn out. Mr. Fogg appeared as if he had just got out of bed.

"But he is made of iron!" said the brigadier general, looking at him with admiration.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 6, 1878.

A BOARD OF HEALTH.

It will no doubt afford much gratification to our village readers to learn that at the last meeting of the Council the advisability of establishing a Board of Health to look after the sanitary condition of the village was favorably discussed. There can be no doubt of the importance of their taking immediate action in this matter, as complaints are becoming general in regard to a number of nuisances which exist in this village. We will not particularize any of these at present, as it may be urged private property should not be interfered with, but we contend that when the health and lives of the inhabitants are endangered the proper authorities are bound, in the interest of the public, to step forward and remedy the evil. This is a part of the duty of a Board of Health, and therefore the appointment of these officers is a positive necessity. We trust the Council will take some action without unnecessary delay, before serious results can take place, and to the earnest consideration and wisdom of that honorable body we leave the matter.

THE NEW Quebec House of Assembly met on Tuesday last, and on the first vote being taken, the election of a Speaker, the Joly Administration was sustained by a majority of one, the vote standing 33 to 32. The Speaker elect, Mr. Turcotte, member for Three Rivers, is an acknowledged Conservative, but for reasons known best to himself, accepted the Government candidature for the Speakership, and voted with the Government for his own election. The House, as it now stands, is a tie, with, of course, the decision of the Speaker in favor of the Ministerialists, but whether Mr. Joly will be able to carry on the public affairs in this manner, or whether new converts will be made on either side, remains to be seen. The Government supporters openly affirm that in the event of an adverse vote the House will be again dissolved, and another appeal made to the country, but in this respect it is to be hoped the country will be spared. The Opposition also depended on the support of Mr. Price, member for Chicoutimi, but he too voted with the Government.

THE QUESTION of the day at present is: When will the elections take place? But what troubles the majority of us is the fact that neither Grit nor Tory can give any definite answer. A couple of weeks ago the *Mail* professed to be in a position to state that the elections would assuredly take place in June or early in July. The *Globe*, the chief organ of the Government, refuses to give any information, and of course all the public can do is to "guess" when they are to be. But "coming events cast their shadows before," and the fact that the Premier and the other members of the Cabinet have been visiting their constituencies, and some of them actively engaged in canvassing, may be taken as an indication that the writs may be down upon us at any time. Of course no one will find fault with the present Government for bringing on the elections just when it suits themselves, as their predecessors have done, but we think it would be of immense advantage to all classes, particularly those engaged in business, if Mr. Mackenzie would so far take the country into his confidence as to state definitely whether they are to take place before or after harvest. Certainly he would lose nothing, but gain much by giving the public all the information which he can consistently of the decisions of the Government, and we know of no reason why the country should not be semi-officially informed, if a decision has been arrived at in the matter.

The negotiations between England and Russia appear to have made such satisfactory progress that the Congress will be able to meet on the date originally fixed, viz, the 13th inst. Eight sittings, extending over three weeks, will it is understood, be sufficient to complete the business in hand, which will include the consideration of a memorandum to be presented by the Porte declaring that it was harried into signing the Treaty of San Stefano by the repeated threats of the Grand Duke Nicholas to advance upon Constantinople in the event of further delay. Schouvaloff started on Saturday night for St. Petersburg, whence he will go to Berlin to be present at the Congress. England will, it is said, be represented by Earl Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Odo Russell, but fuller information may be looked for to-day, as it is altogether likely that the British Government will this afternoon make some statement to Parliament. Russia has at last agreed to a simultaneous withdrawal of her troops and of the British fleet from the vicinity of Constantinople, but insists that the Porte shall at the same time evacuate Shumla and Varna. The Porte has expressed its willingness to allow the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete to Greece, and to consent to the autonomy of all the Turkish provinces. All the Ottoman commanders, however, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a renewal of hostilities, and an officer has been despatched to San Stefano to demand an explanation of the recent movements of troops.—*Globe of Monday.*

B. & N. H. RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the Township Council on Monday last, A. F. Wood, Esq., notified the Council that the Belleville & North Hastings Railway Company would require that the Debentures representing the Bonus voted from this township should be placed in the hands of Trustees, as required by law. He said there was no desire on the part of the Company to coerce, but it was essentially necessary to the completion of the road that the Debentures should be regularly placed in the proper hands, for when that was done, the Company, in making financial arrangements, could point to the fact that the municipalities have complied with the law, and it would naturally assist them. He had good reasons for stating that the road would now be pushed forward with as little delay as possible.

It had been expected that the work would have been recommenced by the middle of the month, but the Railway Law required that one months' notice should be given before contracts could be closed. These notices were given on the 28th day of May. The men's wages and other indebtedness of the Road are to be paid on the commencement of the work.

We hope there will be no difficulties intervene to prevent the work being proceeded with as expected by Mr. Wood. We can see no reason why the Council should hesitate to hand the Debentures to Trustees at once. The law requires it shall be done, and the money or debentures can only reach the Company in that way, which is the legal way. The Trustees are compelled by law to only pay them out in accordance with the conditions of the By-law passed. So the ratepayers need have no anxiety. We can quite understand the effect of refusal by the Council which would virtually say, though they may not wish to be so understood, that they will throw all the obstacles possible. Such action, we must say, would be a grave mistake. We have conversed with many influential ratepayers on the subject. There seems but one desire, and that is, to have the road at the earliest possible moment, and they are perfectly willing that every legal and proper step should be taken to that end. We are informed by Mr. Wood that the intention is to reach Madoc village by the first of September next, so as to meet the requirements of the farming community in shipping their grain, and complete to Eldorado by Oct. 1st. We learn also that the matter of dispute between the principal parties having been left to arbitration the Court has enlarged the time of the award until July 1st, in consequence of one of the parties named declining to act. His place is to be filled by the Court at Toronto, on Thursday of this week. This, however, is not expected in any way to interfere with the prosecution of the work. It will be the cause of much congratulation to the people of this section when the road is fully completed, and we feel also must be the cause of a great sense of relief to the gentlemen who have taken an active part in bringing it about, and certainly to no one more than Mr. Wood, who has been so intimately connected with it. We hope all will see their fondest hopes realized in connection with this enterprise. We believe they will.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

HALF OF A MISSOURI TOWN DESTROYED.

Richmond, Mo., June 2.—A terrific cyclone passed over here yesterday, levelling to the ground over half of the buildings in town. Over a hundred houses were totally destroyed and the loss to property will reach a quarter of a million. Whole blocks were completely swept away and the debris scattered for miles. The storm was preceeded by a heavy rain fall, trees were uprooted and carried through the air like feathers, as were fragments of houses and everything the storm struck. The Shaw House, a large brick hotel, was demolished, and inmates buried in the ruins. As far as known the following were killed:—Mrs Thos. Casey, Miss Rose, Mr. Nading, Miss Couch, Jas. Campbell, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Holman, Mrs. Alvis Vaught, Thomas Bohannan, and Mary Joy. The following were mortally wounded;—W. A. Donaldson, Mrs. Paul Wertz, Fred. Lehrun, also a great many seriously wounded. Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off. A train load of citizens of Lexington arrived to render aid, physicians from all the surrounding towns have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded. Patrols have been detailed to guard the town.

The cyclone yesterday was the colour of steam at times a funnel-shaped, whirling cloud would emit what appeared black smoke and then gather together and move with increased force. The Mayor has called for aid for the sufferers. The remains of Capt. Wm. Jacobs were found this morning in the ruins. Judge Donaldson is dead, making fifteen deaths and forty more or less injured. Much damage was done to crops.

There died in Berlin last April a gentleman named Bersig, the greatest manufacturer of locomotives in Europe. His father began with a capital of $7,500 lent him by a Berlin tradesman, and the son left $15,000,000. Since 1837 the firm has turned out over 3,600 locomotives. They employ over ten thousand men.

Notes on Education.

MR. O'HAGAN, Principal of the Trenton Separate School, has presented a Silver Medal to the South Hastings Board of Examiners. It will be awarded to the candidate for a Third Class Certificate at the next Teachers' Examination who obtains the highest number of marks. In North Hastings the supply of teachers is very limited. Such a spur as Mr. O'Hagan offers would be of great service here. Who will do good in this way? The Board of Examiners will, we are sure, be pleased to hear from liberal minded citizens of North Hastings.

FATHER STAFFORD, of Lindsay, has for years been noted for the whole-hearted zeal with which he has helped along Temperance and Education. In a recent letter to the Canada School Journal he offers a prize of $100 to any Roman Catholic who shall succeed in obtaining a First Class, grade A, Certificate. This munificent offer is to stand good for ten years. The County of Victoria is to be congratulated in having so liberal a friend of education in it.

ADAM MILLER & Co., the enterprising publishing firm of Toronto, have recently issued a "Mental Arithmetic" by Dr. McLellan. Up to the present, our Schools hvae been compelled to use American Mental Arithmetics, which, though good in many respects, did not satisfy the requirements of Canadian teachers. We have examined, with some degree of care, Dr. McLellan's work, and have no hesitation in predicting for it a large sale. We can heartily recommend it to teachers and pupils.

WE again remind our readers that the Teachers' Association will meet in the Town Hall, on Saturday, at 10 a. m. The public are invited.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Berlin June 2—While the Emperor was taking a drive at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the Avenue Unter den Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and one check by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is Dr. Nobeling, occupying apartments at No. 18 Unter den Linden. When his door was forced open, he fired upon and wounded an hotel-keeper and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed, and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness. Up to the latest moment, at seven o'clock this evening, no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

The following is the official:—Nobeling fired twice with a double-barrelled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the head, face, both arms, and back; but by about six o'clock this evening his general condition had already improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter den Linden on the news becoming known. The assassin is Karl Edward Nobeling, a native of Kolno, near Birnbaum, aged 32.) He is a resident of Berlin, a Doctor of Philology, agriculturist, and *habitue* of Democratic social clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartment. He fired on the persons attempting to arrest him with a ready loaded revolver and then inflicted severe wounds on his own head. He confesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at the hospital station, Molkersmarkt police district, attended by his mother and daughters.

At midnight the bulletin announces that the Emperor slept, asked for water, beef tea and wine, and conversed affably with his physicians.

London, June 2.—In consequence of Nobeling's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince Frederick William and wife have started for Berlin.

A Berlin special states thirty shots have been extracted from the body of the Emperor.

A strong escort of police barely sufficed to protect Nobeling from the mob. Nobeling confessed he cherished the murderous design eight days, because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit. He declared he favoured Socialism. Nobeling is supposed to be dying. A few days ago he unsuccessfully applied for Government employment.

Vera Zassulitch, the woman who attempted to assassinate General Trepoff, chief of St. Petersburg police, has disappeared from St. Petersburg, and cannot be found for re trial.

General Sherman states that the Indian news from the north is alarming that a restless feeling is noticeable among nearly all of the tribes, and that a number of villages favour war, in opposition to the counsel of their chiefs.

John Higgins, of the Thames, defeated William Elliott, of the Tyne, yesterday for the sculling championship of England and two hundred pounds a side. Higgins, it is thought, will row the American champion, whoever he may be, this year.

LONDON, Ont., June 4.—A brakeman was mortally injured on the Great Western railway this evening, on the line from Port Stanley to London, by striking his head against a bridge while standing on the top of the cars. He was removed to the hospital, and shortly afterwards died. His name is Gibson, and he is a stranger in this section.

Elziver and Grimsthorpe Council.

Bridgewater, May 29th, 1878.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to be received.

Thos. Gruterex *et al.*, for grant to repair road between lots 4 and 5 in 8th con.

J. G. Rhodes *et al.*, to lay out road across lots 24 and 25 in 4th con., and a grant of $50 for the same.

From James Harrison *et al.*, for $100 on side road between 14 and 15 in 3rd con., and then in road between 3rd and 4th con.

From A. Diamond *et al.*, for $50 to build and repair sidewalks in Queensboro.

From D. Baker *et al.*, for grant of $100 to open road between lots 10 and 11 in 3rd con., running to 4th con.

Thos. Hailstone *et al.*, for $100 to be laid out between lots 15 and 16 in 4th con., to lot 17 in 6th con.

From Trustees S. S. No. 5 for $50 to meet liabilities of School Section. On motion the amount of $22 for Statute labor charged in last year's taxes to Messrs. Rathbun was remitted, the work having been done.

Moved by Mr. Breeze, seconded by Mr. Burns, that E½ lot 16 in 5th con., be changed from S. S. No. 4 and put in S. S. No. 6, in exchange for W½ lot 17 in 6th con., by agrement of both School Sections.—Carried.

The Road Surveyor reported, having examined the bridge near E. Kleinsteuber's, and found it bad, and that Kleinsteuber had offered to cover it with pine logs, flatted on both sides, and a hewed log on each side for $24.

On motion the job was given him to do.

The Road Surveyor was ordered to examine road allowance between lots 9 and 10 and report at next meeting.

A By-law to repeal By-law No. 59 to raise a loan of $800 for School Section No 1 (there being an error in it) was read three times, passed and numbered 62.

A By-law to raise $800 by way of loan for School Section No. 1 was read three times, passed and numbered 63.

The Clerk presented the following accounts which were ordered to be paid.

Messrs. Orr Bros. for advertising, $22.96; Rowsell & Hutchison for printed forms, $1.02; Expenses of taking vote on By-law for Toronto and Ottawa R. R. &c., $9.

Michael Tumneny, an indigent person, was granted an order on the grist mill for fifty pounds of flour and an order on J. H. Roberts' store for groceries to the amount of $2.

Council adjourned.

COURT OF REVISION.

Court met the same day according to notice.

James Tuttle and Lewis Wright appealed against their assessments as being to high; ordered to stand as assessed.

John Kellar appealed against being assessed for personal property; ordered to be struck off.

On appeal the following had their assessment raised to $200:—

D. M. Lockwood, Wm. Vance, and Jacob Kellar.

Michael Langley appealed to have his assessment raised; ordered to stand as assessed.

The following parties' names were added to the Roll for the amounts named, Wm. Robb, W½ lot 14, in 2nd con., $200; Frank O. Diamond, part lot 14, in 1st con., $200; Owen McDonald, SW½ lot 14, in 2nd con., $200; Byron Clothier, E½ lot 15, in 1st con., $200; Francis Maxwell, W½ lot 16, in 4th con., $200; John Alexander, lot 11, in 9th con., $200; John Moore, SW½ lot 16, in 5th con., $60; John Groves, S½ lot 27, in 5th con., $100; John Francis, E½ lot 19 and W½ lot 20, in 1st con., $200; George Merrill, E½ lot 16, in 10th con., $200; James Merrill, S½ lot 13, in 9th con., $200.

Wm. Wilson was assessed for S½ lot 21, in 3rd con., instead of Thomas Wiggins.

On appeal sundry lots owned by Messrs Rathbun & Son were reduced to sixty two and a half cents per acre, and sundry lots blonging to Hon. B. Flint were reduced to twenty-five cents per acre.

The following appeals were withdrawn.

T. Wiggins to have John Thompson assessed for S½ lot 15, in 2nd con. Aesha Thompson Jr. to have Wm. E. Thompson assessed for E½ lot 17 and part of E½ lot 16, in 3rd con. Ira Osborne to have himself assessed for lot 15 in 2nd con.

Court adjourned.

E. JAMES, Clerk.

The inquest as to the cause of the death of Timothy McCarthy, the Moncton tavernkeeper, alleged to have been murdered by the Osborne family at Shediac, was concluded last night, the Jury disagreeing as to the guilt of the prisoners but agreeing deceased had been murdered. The inquest lasted three weeks.

BRANTFORD June 3.—The two men, Gardner and Baker, who were arrested last week for passing counterfeit money, were tried by the Police Magistrate to-day. Gardner was committed for trial. There being no evidence against Baker, he was discharged, but on his leaving the dock he was immediately arrested by a constable from Simcoe, on a charge of burglary in that town, and has been taken there for trial

The Russian head of the Police Department, Gen. Trepoff, after being shot by the girl Vera Zassolitch, thought himself mortally wounded, and made his will, leaving about $3,000,000 to his family. This caused his dismissal, and not public sentiment. The Czar had always considered him poor and honest, and was shocked to find that a man who he thought was serving him through personal devotion had shared in the common corruption of official life.

Archibald Forbes, the *Daily News*, correspondent, has volunteered to serve England in the event of war with Russia as leader or member of a reconnoitering party.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$1 05 to $1 08
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 31
Peas,	0 60 to 0 63
Butter,	0 07 to 0 16
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40 to 0 47
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 6 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$5 50 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 05 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 30 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 25 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by Book account to the Madoc Cheap Store are requested to call and settle the same with G. D. Rawe, at his office, during the next thirty days, and save costs or further trouble.

D. M. NULTY,
Manager.

Madoc, June 6th, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court will be held pursuant to *The Voters List Act*, by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Town Hall, Huntingdon, on the 20th of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of the united Townships of Elziver and Grimsthorpe, for 1877.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

J. G. FOSTER,
Clerk of the said municipality.

Moira, May 25th, 1878. 62-2t.

ORANGE COUNTY MEETING.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Orange County Lodge, of North Hastings, will be held in the Orange Hall, Madoc, on Friday, June 14th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m. A full attendance is requested.

ROBT. J. CRAIGE,
County Master.

JAS. A. ORR,
County Secretary.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.

THE above Chapter will be opened at Hazard's Corners Lodge Room, on Friday, the 14th of June, at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,
Worshipful Master in Command.

Madoc, June 3rd, 1878.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Liberal Conservative Party of the Township and Village of Madoc, will be held in the Town Hall, on

SATURDAY, THE 15th OF JUNE,

for the purpose of forming a Liberal Conservative Association for the township and village. A large attendance is requested.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
President for the village.

JOHN CASKEY,
President for the township.

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

Madoc, June 3rd, 1878.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

NOTE LOST.

LOST, or stolen, on last Saturday week, a note for $21, made by James McLure in favor of Margaret Powers, both of the township of Madoc. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.

MARGARET POWERS.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Voters' List Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Town Hall, Marmora, on the 14th day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters's List of the municipality of Marmora and Lake for 1877. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated at Marmora this 25th day of May, 1878.

WM. PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

61-2t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Voters' List Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Orange Hall, Millbridge, Tudor, on the 10th day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of the united townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel for 1877. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

CHAS. DONALDSON,
Township Clerk.

Millbridge, May 23rd, 1878. 61-2t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Voters' List Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Town Hall, Madoc, on Tuesday the 11th day of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of Madoc for 1877. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Madoc, May 22nd, 1878. 60-td

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

IN THE

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

NEXT DOOR TO

SYDMER ROSS' STORE,

AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

DAVID MORRICE,

Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.

Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
Mitchell, Ont.

21

HATS, FURS, —AND— MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—IN—

BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

285, Robertson's Block,

BELLEVILLE

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry

GOT UP TO ORDER,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Repairs promptly attended to.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST; FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Rowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid. All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 15th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

Confectionery, Chimneys and Wicks

All sizes, also the very

BEST COAL OIL,

at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—A Full and Complete Stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received, a nice stock of

Boat, Bathing and Buggy Sponges!

Remember the

CORNER DRUG STORE.

Madoc, April 4th, 1877. 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—D. M. Nulty.
" —J. G. Foster.
" —S. D. Ross.
County Meeting—R. J. Craige.
Scarlet Chapter—A. Thompson.
Wall Paper—S. Ross & Co.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 6, 1878.

Masonic.

A regular meeting of Madoc Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

County Council.

The next regular meeting of the County Council will be held in the Shire Hall, Belleville, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June inst.

Township Council.

A regular meeting of the township Council was held on Monday last. A report of the proceedings are unavoidably left over till next week.

Re-appointment.

The Rev. F. M. Finn, Episcopal Methodist Minister at Stirling has been appointed by the Conference to another year's labor in his present mission, instead of going to Manitoba to labor as a missionary as he expected.

Crowded Out.

We intended this week to refer at some length to the series of entertainments given to the Rev. Mr. Echlin previous to his departure from our village, but regret that it is crowded out at the last moment. It will appear next week.

In Consequence

Of so much space being occupied by communications this week we are unable to give as much local news as otherwise would have been done. We hope, however, the opinions of our correspondents will be found equally interesting.

Orange Matters.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the semi-annual meeting of the Orange County Lodge will be held in this village, on the 14th inst., and Royal Scarlet Chapter will be opened at Hazzard's Corners, on the same evening.

The North-West.

Letters from Messrs. James Wright and Stephen Wellington, who left here some time ago for Manitoba, were received by some of their friends in the village this week. They advise all who intend removing to the far west to stay at home as there are difficulties to contend with there as well as in other places. "All is not gold that glitters."

Madoc Model School.

The following is the attendance of pupils at the Madoc Model School for the month of May:—Mr. Curtis' Department—No. of pupils enrolled, 57; average attendance, 49, or nearly 86 per cent. Miss Cowie's Department—No. of pupils enrolled, 49; average attendance, 37.63, or nearly 76 per cent. Miss Riddell's Department—No. of pupils enrolled, 130; average attendance, 95.30, or 73 per cent. No. of pupils enrolled in whole school, 236; average attendance, 181.96, or 77 per cent.

Base Ball.

A meeting of the "Stars" of this place was held in Moon's Hotel, on Saturday evening last. A communication from the Campbellford Club was read by the secretary in reference to playing a match here on the 17th or 24th inst. It was decided to play them on the 24th, and the secretary was instructed to notify them to that effect. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening, June 21st, at which the nine players will be selected.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ex. See them. 28

Personals.

Mr. C. Pardee, President of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, and Mr. Moffat, were in the village to-day on their way to inspect some of the iron mines in the township. Mr. Moffat is a skilled mineralogist, his particular attention having been for some years given to iron. He has charge of one of Mr. Aric Pardee's Anthracite Smelting Furnaces in New Jersey. The examination of these mines, we hope, means their early development.

Mr. W. A. Shephard, Jr., whose acquaintance many of our readers made during the spring, arrived in the village from Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Tuesday last.

Cricket.

On Friday last a game of cricket was played between the Stirling and Campbellford clubs, on the grounds of the latter, resulting as follows:—Stirling—1st innings, 36; 2nd innings, 30; total, 66. Campbellford—1st innings, 120, winning the match by one innings and 54 runs! The next time the Stirling cricketers play a match they had better try base ball or lacrosse. We understand a cricketing outfit can be purchased down there now on easy terms.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Tall Rye.

Tall Rye has been the rage for a week past. We have it now in our office tall, taller, tallest, and then we can commence a few inches above the last named and run it up again. Last week we referred to Mr. Conley's specimen, the tallest which up to that time had been recorded this season. On Friday, Mr. J. H. Dunn left us a specimen measuring 7 feet, but it was beaten on Saturday morning by Squire O'Hara, height, 7 feet 3 inches. This was in turn eclipsed the same day by Mr. John Duggan, who left us a stalk measuring 7 feet 5. We thought Rye had about reached the height of its ambition, but on Monday Mr. Arthur McLey rushed into our office with a face radiant with smiles and exhibited a stalk measuring 7 feet 9 inches. Then we were satisfied. But the climax was reached yesterday, when Mr. W. Wellington brought in a specimen grown on the farm of Mr. Jas. O'Hara, which measured 9 feet 6½ inches. We begin to feel resigned now.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—I intended last week to call the attention of the parties interested in the village cemetery to the dilapidated state of the fence and gate surrounding it, but absence from home prevented. I would suggest that parties interested, living in the village and immediate vicinity, meet at my office over Mr. Ross' Store, on Friday evening, the 7th inst., for the purpose of considering the matter, and taking steps to make the very necessary improvements. I feel sure all that is necessary is to place the matter in a practical shape, and there will be no difficulty in having the necessary improvements made. A new fence, a suitable gate, a convenient stile over the fence, and a caretaker, seem to be to me what is required just now.

I hope this will not be forgotten, and that the attendance will be general.

Yours, &c.,
A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, June 3rd, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—I regret very much to find fault, but the circumstances are such that I feel it a duty on my part.

Why did our village constables allow the outrage on the quiet and good order of our village to take place on Saturday last, by letting the main street be blocked with hurdles for foot racing purposes, and why was the furious driving allowed, risking the comfort and safety of quiet citizens, who were compelled to attend to their business. I am not alone in thinking that if some other parties had taken part in the matter than those who did they would have been attended to. It is a very singular thing that a man noted for his rowdyism elsewhere should be allowed to come here and violate the peace of the place in the way he did, and no one interfere. Suppose a quarrel had arisen, or some one got hurt, who would the constables have arrested? The whole thing was a disgrace to the place, and it is to be hoped it will not occur again, if it does it will be looked after whether the constables do or not.

Yours,
GOOD ORDER.

Madoc Village, June 3rd, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

In a lecture delivered lately by Dr. Ormiston, of New York, formerly of Hamilton, before an audience at Cobourg, he gave utterance to the following sentiment: "The world of mankind is made up of units, every unit has an influence, and that man is a coward and untrue to himself who is afraid to confess an honest dissent because it is unpopular." I endorse the sentiment heartily. Society is full of men who are afraid to take a course that might possibly make them appear singular, even though they know they are right. Why is it that political and religious dmagogues—particularly political—carry matters with such high heads and crush out so much that is genuine and true, simply for the reasons above stated. If a man dares to think differently politically from *his party* he is met with the demagogue's cry of "traitor," "turncoat," etc., or if he dares to hold liberal views in religion *and express them* he is a "Free Thinker," an "Infidel," and so on. Does it ever strike these men that the professed object they give for speeches and sermons and elaborate articles is to convince somebody. If they do, it is with the understanding that you may come to their side and their way of thinking and it will be all right. But go the other way and then comes the "hue and cry." I am heartily sick of this style of things. There is an immense deal of cowardice in the world and in no way does it develope itself more than in the way referred to above. Take this election now pending and notice the results. How many started with an intention to be sufficiently independent, to do what they believed to be right, irrespective of party? How many will carry out their intentions? The ballot may help us to actual results, but hidden in that way, it is downright cowardice. Look at the wave of enquiry that is passing over the mental world as to what is called orthodox theology. How many *dare* assert the results of their enquiries. It is really pitiable. There are some things we should be very thankful for, and among them are that there are no "Blue laws" or "Inquisitions" now in force, and also that if we have the *moral* courage, we have the loyal right to vote for whom we please.

Yours &c.,
TRUTH.

Madoc, June 3rd, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd of May there is a communication over the signature of "A Farmer" that has created some interest to know who is the author. To me that is not of so much importance as the way in which "Farmer" puts his points, with which I only partially agree. I do not care to go into all the questions raised but there is one point I take particular exception to, and that is when he says "the question of a non-resident representative is a vexed one." It is only made so by men who not having the ability themselves are jealous of every other person who has, that resides in the constituency. It is the commonest kind of common sense that the man who resides in the midst of the people should know and does know their wants the best. There is to my mind not a peg to hang an argument on, to support the absentee point of view. If you admit the argument for a moment you at once concede that men living in the towns and cities are the only ones entitled to represent the people, and as a natural sequence as "A Farmer" would say we might at once let such men as Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper and Mr. Holton and Wm. McDougall rule the country and have no rural elections whatever. It is absurd but logical if you admit the right at all. But some one says where would such men as Gladstone and Beaconsfield be got if non-resident representatives could not be got? The answer is not difficult. Let them represent the constituencies in which they reside, and *where they are known best*, and if the electors there have no confidence in them let them stay at home. Statesmen are not heaven-born; they are educated like other men to do their work; and many a man, and often honester is kept out, not only of parliament but out of the council of his country by the assumption of a man who has no local claim, only that he is backed up by men who have so little respect for themselves that they are prepared to play "Second Fiddle" to any one for the sake of party.

But this non-representation principle is all one way. Who ever knew of a city allowing a farmer or business man from the country coming in to represent them? Now just for a moment think what possible chance there would be for a man from North Hastings representing Belleville. Why they would laugh in our faces if we dared to hint such a thing. *But it is all right for a Belleville man to represent us.* I agree with "A Farmer" that the electors should ponder over this question and decide if they are prepared to lay down a rule for party purposes that will debar themselves and their children from occupying places in the Legislature of the country. It is not a vexed question. It is such men as Mr. Bowell that cannot get elected at home and such papers as the *Intelligencer* who are controlled by a man who can only get elected away from home that advocate it; and there is no consistency in their own acts: why, Mr. John White is advocating a local man for East Hastings but is working for a non-resident here; and Mackenzie Bowell talks local man for West Hastings but non-resident for "the North." Of course we don't know enough, poor fellows! and so the wise men of Gotham take pity on us, and for sake of the party (!) and the country (!!) and good government (!!!) lend us a man to represent us, and for which we should ever be grateful (!!!!). Well, just so long as we allow it, we deserve the stigma of having no one in the constituency who has brains enough to represent us.

Yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

Madoc, June 4th, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I with a party of 300 arrived in Winnipeg Thursday noon, having made the trip in 7 days from Sarnia *via* that favorite route the Beatty Line of Steamers, which has, by-the-way, the lion's share of the crowds who are seeking wealth in the Garden Province. We experienced very rough weather on Lake Superior, but the officers of that popular palace steamer, the *Ontario*, were equal to the emergency, and I must say that there was due them a great deal of credit for the great amount of kindness shown second-class passengers. They were allowed the use of the cabin after supper, and their gratitude was shown by a gathering of upwards of 300 souls in the cabin, just outside of Duluth, when addresses were tendered the Captain (Robertson) and officers, and three hearty Canadian cheers for the Canadian Line of Steamers rang out over American waters. We passed many points of interest. First of any importance was entering the Sault Ste. Marie river, the outlet of that great unsettled inland sea, Beautiful Islands, clothed in the gorgeous robes of spring. High peaks, towering hemlocks, maples, and the noble old oaks fringe the banks. We glide along playing as it were hide-and-go-seek with the smaller Islands. Once in a while, the white cosy cot of the settler catches the eye, and on we go till we reach the Canal. The American Sou is a smart little place of some seven hundred, and boats of all propelling proclivities are laying on dock. The Half-breeds and Indians play the spear very successfully in the rapids here, and we enjoyed a good square meal of those famous white fish, for which our Upper Lakes are noted, which, by-the-by, would cause the "By-horses" of Madoc to smack their lips. We entered the roaring old lake and for a while we were tossed about like a mere wafe on the foam crested waves, but the sun went to rest in peace, and without anything more remarkable happening (except the going to Eu-rope business) we reach Duluth, one of the most delapidated places you ever saw in your life. We put in the Sunday here, and until 1 p. m. Monday, when the iron horse snorted, and we were again on the road to the Promised Land, and "by jolly it was a come along jog." We crossed the celebrated falls of the raging St. Louis River, the most romantic country in America. We passed many, as the Americans represent on paper, "Cities," but what we in reasonable old Canada would term 2nd class villages. We are at last bounding over the prairies, almost destitute of anything in the shape of a bush. Sometimes a brooklet winding its way to the Mississippi is passed, or a beautiful lake teaming with fish and game. Glenden is passed, and all of a sudden the screaming of the engine is heard. Cattle are on the track! Every head is stretched as far out as possible. Speed is lessened; a jar; the engine and four cars off—we had run over a bull. In about four hours we were again under way. I might as well tell you here that there are no fences along the track in this western country, and, strange to say, I here met a couple of Madoc boys, who, after the usual inquiries about home, sailed along with us. At 6 p. m., we steamed down the Red Lake River, and after a very pleasant trip arrived at the great metropolis, Winnipeg with her crowded streets and smiling merchants. The sound of the saw and hammer was everywhere to be heard. Such a sight it is seldom man's privilege to witness. It is estimated that about 8,000 have arrived here this spring, and they are coming still at the rate of 600 per week. All are going west. The fields are all green and farmers expect to reap a heavy harvest. More anon.

BECAUSE AND WHY.

Winnipeg, May 17th, 1878.

Picnic.

On Thursday, 23rd of May, the annual School Section picnic of S. S. No. 2, 9th con., was held in Mr. Vankleek's grove. The school-children formed in procession and marched from the School House to the picnic ground, where they were treated with a bountiful repast of choice viands. After dinner an hour was given for the games and other amusements, among which ball playing and swinging were the most conspicuous, and then the pionieers were gathered together for the speeches which were given by Revs. Baker and Keanor. The music was furnished by the school children and the different pieces were rendered with good effect. Some recitations were given by the children, two of which deserve special notice, Maggie Marrin and John Marrin being the reciters referred to. Praise is due Miss Outwaters for the good conduct of the children and the excellent singing which was furnished by the school. The committee made every effort to make the picnic a success, having built tables and erected several fine swings. Socially and financially it was a success, the net proceeds being $15. The chair was occupied by V. Burke, Esq., of Moira.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last. All the members present with the exception of Mr. O'Flynn. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A petition was presented asking for a grant of $125 for the purchase of the necessary apparatus for a Hook and Ladder Company. On motion of Councillors Loomis and Ross, the petition was not entertained. The Council wish it understood, however, that this action was taken, not because they are opposed to making the grant, or that they do not recognize the necessity of fire protection, but consider that the corporation is not in a position, financially, to stand this expenditure at present. Mr. Henderson presented a petition on behalf of Major Rawe, respecting a certain drain which it was alleged Mr. Dingman had closed up, thereby injuring Mr. Rawe's property, besides creating a very offensive nuisance. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Rawe both addressed the Council, fully explaining the nature and extent of the nuisance. After considerable discussion it was decided to take no action on the matter until a Board of Health was appointed. Mr. Henderson also addressed the Council in regard to the closing of the well at Moon's hotel. If was claimed that to have a pump there was necessary in case of fire, besides being a great convenience to the travelling public. On the other hand the Council claimed that it was a nuisance, and as such, could not be allowed. The Street Surveyor was finally instructed, on motion of Councillors Ross and Loomis, to examine the place with a view to having the pump replaced so as not to be a nuisance, and also to confer with Mrs. Moon on the matter. Moved by Mr. Loomis, seconded by Mr. Sutton, that the Council grant six dollars towards defraying the expenses of the fairs.—Carried. Councillor Loomis brought up the matter of the police regulations of the village. Mr. Sills thought it was worth $60 or $65 a year for his attendance Saturday afternoons and on special days. On motion of Councillors Loomis and Sutton, the matter was laid over until next meeting. The Reeve was instructed to procure a financial statement from the County Treasurer. Mrs. Campbell made application for relief for a young man who is sick and stopping at her place. Moved by Mr. Loomis, seconded by Mr. Ross, that $1.50 a week be paid until he can be removed or becomes convalescent. The Clerk was also instructed to write to the General Hospital, Kingston, and ask if they receive paupers, etc., and the Reeve was empowered to act in the matter. Moved by Mr. Loomis, seconded by Mr. Ross, that $130 be expended on roads and crossings.—Carried. Council adjourned till first Monday in July.

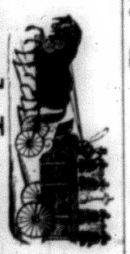
Cheese Market.

INGERSOLL, June 4.

Seventeen factories offered 5,075 boxes May make. Several factories were represented who did not register. No sales are reported. There are rumours of sales at 7c @ 7½c. Cable at 11:30 a.m.; 48s.; 1:30 p.m., 47s.; 5:30 p.m., 47s.

UTICA, N.Y., June 3.—Eleven thousand boxes of cheese exchanged hands here to-day. The extreme prices were 7½ to 8½c, the average 8c, leading 8½c. Thirty-nine hundred went on commission.

My Mary is dead, and I employed Marsh Maybee as undertaker, who did me an elegant and very reasonable job.



Wall Paper.

We will receive this week full line in low priced Wall Paper, in a great variety of patterns and colorings, at 6, 7, 8, and 9 cents a roll.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 6th, 1878.

1878. SPRING. 1878.

Our new stock is now complete in all the following departments:

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CROCKERY.

MILLINERY.

Special attention is given to this department, and we have this week received a large variety of the most fashionable goods in

LADIES' HATS,
LADIES' MANTLES,
COSTUMES,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,

all of which will be sold at lowest possible prices.

THOS. CROSS.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

WRIGHT'S
Grocery, Provision,
—AND—
LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
FRUITS IN SEASON,
FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc
Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

SIGN OF THE
BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling
TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 19

AGENT AT MADOC:
J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT
been fooled long enough with high prices?
HELP US TO
Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbuged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO.,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

"Of wrought iron," replied Passepartout, who was busy preparing a hasty breakfast.

At noon, the guide gave the signal for starting. The country soon assumed a very wild aspect. To the large forests there succeeded copses of tamarinds and dwarf palms, then vast, arid plains, bristling with scanty shrubs, and strewn with large blocks of syenites. All this part of Bundelcund, very little visited by travellers, is inhabited by a fanatical population, hardened in the most terrible practices of the Hindoo religion. The government of the English could not have been regularly established over a territory subject to the influence of the rajahs, whom it would have been difficult to reach in their inaccessible retreats in the Vindhias.

They were descending the last declivities of the Vindhias. Kiouni had resumed his rapid gait. Towards noon, the guide went round the village of Kallenger, situated on the Cani, one of the tributaries of the Ganges. He always avoided inhabited places, feeling himself safer in those desert, open stretches of country which mark the first depressions of the basin of the great river. Allahabad was not twelve miles to the northeast. Halt was made under a clump of banana trees, whose fruit, as healthy as bread, "as succulent as cream," travellers say, was very much appreciated.

At two o'clock, the guide entered the shelter of a thick forest, which he had to traverse for a space of several miles. He preferred to travel thus under cover of the woods. At all events, up to this moment there had been no unpleasant meeting, and it seemed as if the journey would be accomplished without accident, when the elephant, showing some signs of uneasiness, suddenly stopped.

It was then four o'clock.

"What is the matter?" asked Sir Francis Cromarty, raising his head above his howdah.

"I do not know, officer," replied the Parsee, listening to a confused murmur which came through the thick branches.

A few moments after, this murmur became more defined. It might have been called a concert, still very distant, of human voices and brass instruments.

Passepartout was all eyes, all ears. Mr. Fogg waited patiently, without uttering a word.

The Parsee jumped down, fastened the elephant to a tree, and plunged into the thickest of the undergrowth. A few minutes later he returned, saying:—

"A Brahim procession coming this way. If it is possible, let us avoid being seen."

The guide unfastened the elephant, and led him into a thicket, recommending the travelers not to descend. He held himself ready to mount the elephant quickly, should flight become necessary. But he thought that the troop of the faithful would pass without noticing him, for the thickness of the foliage entirely concealed him.

The discordant noise of voices and instruments approached. Monotonous chants were mingled with the sound of the drums and cymbals. Soon the head of the procession appeared from under the trees, at fifty paces from the spot occupied by Mr. Fogg and his companions. Through the branches they readily distinguished the curious *personnel* of this religious ceremony.

In the first line were the priests, with mitres upon their heads and attired in long robes adorned with gold and silver lace. They were surrounded by men, women, and children, who were singing a sort of funeral psalmody, interrupted at regular intervals by the beating of the tam-tams and cymbals. Behind them on a car with large wheels, whose spokes and felloes represented serpents intertwined, appeared a hideous statue, drawn by two pairs of richly caparison-zebus. This statue had four arms, its body colored with dark red, its eyes haggard, its hair tangled, its tongue hanging out, its lips colored with henna and betel. Its neck was encircled by a collar of skulls, around its waist a girdle of human hands. It was erect upon a prostrate giant, whose head was missing.

Sir Francis Cromarty recognized this idol.

"The goddess Kali," he murmured; "the goddess of love and death."

"Of death, I grant, but of love, never!" said Passepartout. "The ugly old woman!"

The Parsee made him a sign to keep quiet.

Around the statue there was a group of old fakirs jumping and tossing themselves about convulsively. Smeared with bands of ochre, covered with cross-like cuts, whence their blood escaped drop by drop—stupid fanatics, who, in the great Hindoo ceremonies, precipitated themselves under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut.

Behind them, some brahmins in all the magnificence of their Oriental costume, were dragging a woman who could hardly hold herself erect.

This woman was young, and as fair as a European. Her head, her neck, her shoulders, her ears, her arms, her hands, and her toes were loaded down with jewels, neck-laces, bracelets, ear-rings, and finger-rings. A tunic, embroidered with gold, covered with a light muslin, displayed the outlines of her form.

Behind this young woman—a violent contrast for the eyes—were guards, armed with naked sabres fastened to heir girdles and long damaskeened pistols, carrying a corpse upon a palanquin.

It was the body of an old man, dressed in the rich garments of a rajah, having, as in life his turban embroidered with pearls, his robe woven of silk and gold, his sash of cashmere embroidered with diamonds, and as magnificent arms as an Italian prince.

Then, musicians and a regiment of fanatics, whose cries sometimes drowned the deafening noise of the instruments, closed up the cortege.

Sir Francis Cromarty looked at all this pomp with a singularly sad air, and turning to the guide, he said:—

"A suttee?"

The Parsee made an affirmative sign and put his fingers on his lips. The long procession slowly came out from the trees, and soon the last of it disappeared in the depths of the forest.

Little by little the chanting died out. There were still the sounds of distant cries, and finally a profound silence succeeded all this tumult.

Phileas Fogg had heard the word uttered by Sir Francis Cromarty, and as soon as the procession had disappeared, he asked:—

"What is a suttee?"

"A suttee, Mr. Fogg," replied the brigadier-general, "is a human sacrifice, but a voluntary sacrifice. The woman that you have just seen will be buried to-morrow in the early part of the day."

"Oh, the villains!" cried Passepartout, who could not prevent this cry of indignation.

"And this corpse?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"It is that of the prince, her husband," replied the guide, "an independent rajah of Bundelcund."

"How," replied Phileas Fogg, without his voice betraying the least emotion, "do these barbarous customs still exist in India, and have not the English been able to expiate them?"

"In the largest part of India," replied Sir Francis Cromarty, "these sacrifices do not come to pass; but we have no influence over these wild countries, and particularly over the territory of Bundelcund. All the northern slope of the Vindhias is the scene of murders and incessant robberies."

"The unfortunate woman," murmured Passepartout, "burned alive!"

"Yes," replied the general, "burned, and if she was not you would not believe to what a miserable condition she would be reduced by her near relatives. They would shave her hair; they would scarcely feed her with a few handsful of rice; they would repulse her; she would be considered as an unclean creature, and would die in some corner like a sick dog. So that the prospect of this frightful existence frequently drives these unfortunates to the sacrifice much more than love or religious fanaticism. Sometimes, however, the sacrifice is really voluntary and the energetic intervention of the government is necessary to prevent it. Some years ago, I was living at Bombay, when a young widow came to the Governor to ask the authority for her to be burned with the body of her husband. As you may think, the Governor refused. Then the widow left the city, took refuge with an independent rajah, and there she accomplished the sacrifice."

During the narrative of the general, the guide shook his head, and when he was through, said:—

"The sacrifice which takes place to-morrow is not voluntary."

"How do you know?"

"It is a story which every body in Bundelcund knows," replied the guide.

"But this unfortunate did not seem to make any resistance," remarked Sir Francis Cromarty.

"Because she was intoxicated with the fumes of hemp and opium."

"But where are they taking her?"

"To the pagoda of Pillaji, two miles from here. There she will pass the night in waiting for the sacrifice."

"And this sacrifice will take place?——"

"At the first appearance of day."

After this answer, the guide brought the elephant out of the dense thicket, and jumped on his neck. But at the moment that he was going to start him off by a peculiar whistle, Mr. Fogg stopped him and addressing Sir Francis Cromarty, said: "If we could save this woman?"

"Save this woman, Mr. Fogg!" cried the brigadier-general.

"I have still twelve hours to spare. I can devote them to her."

"Why, you are a man of heart!" said Sir Francis Cromarty.

"Sometimes," replied Phileas Fogg simply, "when I have time."

CHAPTER XIII.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT PROVES THAT FORTUNE SMILES UPON THE BOLD.

The design was bold, full of difficulties, perhaps impracticable. Mr. Fogg was going to risk his life, or at least his liberty, and consequently the success of his plans, but he did not hesitate. He found, besides, a decided ally in Sir Francis Cromarty.

As to Passepartout, he was ready and could be depended upon. His master's idea excited him. He felt that there was a heart and soul under this icy covering. He almost loved Phileas Fogg.

Then there was the guide. What part would he take in the matter? Would he not be with the Indians? In default of his aid, it was at least necessary to be sure of his neutrality.

Sir Francis Cromarty put the question to him frankly.

"Officer," replied the guide, "I am a Parsee, and that woman is a Parsee. Make use of me."

"Very well, guide," replied Phileas Fogg.

"However, do you know," replied the Parsee, "that we not only risk our lives, but horrible punishments if we are taken. So see."

"That is seen," replied Mr. Fogg. "I think that we shall have to wait for night to act?"

"I think so too," replied the guide.

The brave Hindoo then gave some details as to the victim. She was an Indian of celebrated beauty, of the Parsee race, the daughter of a rich merchant of Bombay. She had received in that city an absolutely English education, and from her manners and cultivation she would have been thought a European. Her name was Aouda.

An orphan, she was married against her will to this old rajah of Bundelcund. Three months after she was a widow. Knowing the fate that awaited her, she fled, was retaken immediately, and the relatives of the rajah, who had an interest in her death, devoted her to this sacrifice from which it seemed that she could not escape.

This narrative could only strengthen Mr. Fogg and his companions in their generous resolution. It was decided that the guide should turn the elephant towards the pagoda of Pillaji, which he should approach as near as possible.

A half hour afterwards a halt was made under a thick clump of trees, five hundred paces from the pagoda, which they could not see, but they heard distinctly the yellings of the fanatics.

The means of reaching the victim were then discussed. The guide was acquainted with the pagoda, in which he asserted that the young woman was imprisoned. Could they enter by one of the doors, when the whole band was plunged in the sleep of drunkenness, or would they have to make a hole through the wall? This could be decided only at the moment and the place. But there could be no doubt that the abduction must be accomplished this very night, and not when, daylight arrived, the victim would be led to the sacrifice. Then no human intervention could save her.

Mr. Fogg and his companions waited for night. As soon as the shadows fell, towards six o'clock in the evening, they determined to make a reconnoisance around the pagoda. The last cries of the fakirs had died out. According to their customs, these Indians were plunged in the heavy intoxication of "hang," liquid opium mixed with an infusion of hemp, and it would perhaps be possible to slip in between them to the temple.

The Parsee guiding, Mr. Fogg, Sir Francis Cromarty, and passepartout advanced noiselessly through the forest. After ten minutes, creeping under the branches, they arrived on the edge of a small river, and there by the light of iron torches at the end of which was burning pitch, they saw a pile of wood. It was the funeral pile, made of costly sandal wood, and already saturated with perfumed oil. On its upper part the embalmed body of the rajah was resting, which was to be burned at the same time as his widow. At one hundred paces from this pile rose the pagoda whose minarets in the darkness pierced the tops of the trees. "Come!" said the guide in a low voice.

Soon the guide stopped at the end of a clearing, lit up by a few torches. The ground was covered with groups of sleepers, heavy with drunkenness.

In the background, among the trees, the temple of Pillaji stood out indistinctly. But to the great disappointment of the guide, the guards of the rajahs lighted by smoky torches, were watching at the doors, and pacing up and down with drawn sabres. Phileas Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty understood as well as himself that they could attempt nothing on this side. They stopped and talked in a low tone.

"Let us wait," said the brigadier-general, "it is not eight o'clock yet, and it is possible that these guards may succumb a sleep."

"That is possible, indeed," replied the Parsee.

Phileas Fogg and his companions stretched themselves out at the foot of a tree and waited.

They waited thus until midnight. The situation did not change. The same watching outside. It was evident that they could not count on the drowsiness of the guards.

After a final conversation, the guide said he was ready to start. Mr. Fogg, Sir Francis, and Passepartout followed him. They made a pretty long detour, so as to reach the pagoda by the rear.

About a half hour past midnight they arrived at the foot of the walls, without having met any one. No watch had been established on this side, but windows and doors were entirely wanting.

But it was not sufficient to reach the foot of the walls, it was necessary to make an opening there. For this operation Phileas Fogg and his companions had nothing at all but their pocket-knives. Fortunately, the temple walls were composed of a mixture of bricks and wood, which could not be difficult to make a hole through. The first brick once taken out, the others would easily follow.

They went at it, making as little noise as possible. The Parsee, from one side, and Passepartout from the other, worked to unfasten the bricks, so as to get an opening two feet wide.

The work was progressing, but—unfortunate mischance—some guards showed themselves at the rear of the pagoda, and established themselves there so as to hinder an approach.

It would be difficult to describe the disappointment of these four men, stopped in their work.

"What can we do but leave?" asked the general in a low voice.

"We can only leave," replied the guide.

"Wait," said Fogg. "It will do if I reach Allahabad to-morrow before noon."

"But what hope have you?" replied Sir Francis Cromarty. "It will soon be daylight, and—"

"The chance which escapes us now may return at the last moment."

The general would have liked to read Phileas Fogg's eyes.

What was this cold-blooded Englishman counting on? Would he, at the moment of the sacrifice, rush towards the young woman, and openly tear her from her murderers?

That would have been madness, and how could it be admitted that this man was mad to this degree? Nevertheless, Sir Francis Cromarty consented to wait until the denouement of this terrible scene. However, the guide did not leave his companions at the spot where they had hid, and he took them back to the foreground of the clearing. There, sheltered by a clump of trees, they could watch the sleeping groups.

In the mean time Passepartout, perched upon the lower branches of a tree, was meditating an idea which had first crossed his mind like a flash, and which finally imbedded itself in his brain.

He had commenced by saying to himself, "What madness?" and now he repeated, "Why not, after all? It is a chance, perhaps the only one, and with such brutes—"

At all events, Passepartout had not put his thought into any other shape, but he was not slow in sliding down, with the ease of a snake, on the lower branches of the tree, the end of which bent toward the ground.

The hours were passing, and soon a few less sombre shades announced the approach of day. But the darkness was still great.

It was the time fixed. It was like a resurrection in this slumbering crowd. The groups wakened up. The beating of tam-tams sounded, songs and cries burst out anew. The hour had come in which the unfortunate was to die.

The doors of the pagoda were now opened. A more intense light came from the interior. Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis could see the victim, all lighted up, whom two priests were dragging to the outside. It seemed to them that, shaking off the drowsiness of intoxication by the highest instinct of self-preservation, the unfortunate woman was trying to escape from her executioners. Sir Francis' heart throbbed violently, and with a convulsive movement seizing Phileas Fogg's hand, he felt that it held an open knife.

At this moment the crowd was agitated. The young woman had fallen again into the stupor produced by the fumes of the hemp. She passed between the fakirs, who escorted her with their religious cries.

Phileas Fogg and his companions followed her, mingling with the rear ranks of the crowd.

Two minutes after, they arrived at the edge of the river, and stopped less than fifty paces from the funeral pile, upon which was lying the rajah's body. In the semi-obscurity, they saw the victim, motionless, stretched near her husband's corpse.

Then a torch was brought, and the wood, impregnated with oil, soon took fire.

At this moment, Sir Francis Cromarty and the guide held back Phileas Fogg, who in an impulse of generous madness, was going to rush towards the pile.

But Phileas Fogg had already pushed them back, when the scene changed suddenly. A cry of terror arose. The whole crowd, frightened, cast themselves upon the ground.

The old rajah was not dead, then; he was seen suddenly rising upright, like a phantom, raising the young woman in his arms, descending from the pile in the midst of the clouds of smoke which gave him a spectral appearance.

The fakirs, the priests, overwhelmed with a sudden fear, were prostrate, their faces to the ground, not daring to raise their eyes, and look at such a miracle!

The inanimate victim was held by the vigorous arms carrying her, without seeming to be much of a weight. Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis had remained standing. The Parsee had bowed his head, and Passepartout, without doubt, was not less stupified.

The resuscitated man came near the spot where Mr. Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty were, and said shortly:—

"Let us be off!"

It was Passepartout himself who had slipped to the pile in the midst of the thick smoke! It was Passepartout who, profiting by the great darkness still prevailing, had rescued the young woman from death! It was Passepartout who, playing his part with the boldest good-luck, passed out in the midst of the general fright!

An instant after the four disappeared in the woods, and the elephant took them onwards with a rapid trot. But cries, shouts, and even a ball, piercing Phileas Fogg's hat, apprised them that the stratagem had been discovered.

Indeed, on the burning pile still lay the body of the old rajah. The priests, recovered from their fright, learned that the abduction had taken place.

They immediately rushed into the forest. The guards followed them. Shots were fired; but the abductors fled rapidly, and, in a few moments, they were out of range of balls or arrows.

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Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

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July 26th, 1877. 11

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Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,
On Thursday Evening, June 20th,
at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, June 24th,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, June 11th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

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JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

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Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

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PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also one half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned.
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA
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To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House, or Barn?
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EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

TWO LITTLE ROGUES.

Says Sammy to Dick,
"Come, hurry; come quick!
And we'll *do*, and we'll *do*, and we'll *do!*
Our mamma's away;
She's gone for to stay;
And we'll make a great hullabaloo!
Ri too, ri loo, loo, loo!
We'll make a great hullabaloo!"

Says Dicky to Sam,
"All weddy I am
To do, and to do, and to do.
But how doeth it *go?*
I so little know;
Thay, what be a hullabawoo?
Ri too, ri loo, woo, woowoo!
Thay, what be a hullabawoo?"

"Oh! slammings and bangings,
And whingings and whangings,
And very bad mischief we'll do;
We'll clatter and shout,
And pull things about;
And that's what's a hullabaloo!
Ri too, ri too, loo, loo, loo!
And that's what's a hullabaloo!

"Slide down the front stairs,
Tip over the chairs:
Now into the pantry break through;
We'll take down some tinware,
And other things in there—
All aboard for a hullabaloo!
Ri too, ri loo, loo, loo, loo!
All aboard for a hullabaloo!

"Now roll up the table,
Far up as you're able,
Chairs, sofa, big easy-chair too;
Put the poker and vases
In funny odd places:
How's this for a hullabaloo?
Ri too, ri loo, loo, loo, loo!
How's this for a hullabaloo?

"Let the dishes and pans
Be the womans and mans:
Everybody keep still in their pew!
Mammy's gown I'll get next,
And preach you a text.
Dicky, hush with your hullabaloo!
Ri too, ri loo, loo, loo, loo!
Dicky, hush with your hullabaloo!"

As the preacher in gown
Climbed up and looked down
His queer congregation to view,
Said Dicky to Sammy,
"Oh, *dere* comes our mammy!
She'll *thould* for dis hullabawoo,
Ri too, ri loo, woo, woo, woo!
She'll *thould* for dis hullabawoo!"

"O mammy! O mammy!"
Cried Dicky and Sammy,
"We'll never again certain true."
But with firm step she trod,
And looked hard at the rod:
Oh, then came a hullabaloo!
Boohoo, boohoo, woo, woo, woo!"
Oh, then came a hullabaloo!

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

"Darling," said he, "lisp my name in accents tender." "Well," said she, "doth thith them to thuit?"

It is firmly believed in several boarding houses that the hair of the cook will cure the bite of the butter.

An editor offers a reward of five dollars for the best treatise on "How to make cut-door life attractive to the mosquito."

How can five persons divide five eggs so that each shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish? One takes the dish with the eggs.

A negro teamster declares that he must give up driving mules or withdraw from the church, the two positions being incompatible.

He came in cautiously and inquired: "Can the cackling of hens properly be called henthusiasm?" We stop the press to say that he sleeps sweetly, with his head still in soak.

At the door of the European Congress: Russian to Turk—"See here, now you know! We are friends—treaty of alliance—complimentary telegrams exchanged, and all that sort of thing. Smile, d—n you; look cheerful or I'll lick you again."

"Before we were married," said he, "she used to my bye-bye so sweetly as I went down the steps!" "And what does she say now?" asked a friend. "Oh, just the same—buy, buy." "Oh! I see; she only exercises a different spell over you."

A modest young lady, desiring a leg of a chicken at the table, said:—"I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers!" A young man opposite immediately said, "I'll take the part that ought to wear a bustle!" Hartshorn was immediately administered to the lady.

A Dutchman, having lost his horses, started in search of them. Meeting a man on the road he inquired of him if he had seen them. Being a stranger in those parts, the man asked Hans to describe them. "Vell" said he, "dey was very mooch alike, 'specially the off one. You looks so mooch like poth, I can't tell toder from which. Yes I vent after the one, I always caught de oder; an' I whipped de one most dead because de oder kicked me. Seen anything of dem, hey?"

"You cannot, oh, day star of my life!" he pleaded, throwing himself at her feet; "you cannot refuse the rich, exhaustless mine of love I pour at your feet; you cannot turn from the rare treasures of my heart's devotion that I cast before you; you cannot turn away from all this lavish wealth of heart and hand that is yours to take, and say me nay!" She couldn't and she didn't; it sounded too wealthy. That was nearly four years ago. Day before yesterday he gave her $8.50 to run the house a week and when she said she would have to have a new pair of shoes, he raised the appropriation by an even dollar, and grumbled about woman's extravagance till he was out of hearing. Oh, woman, woman, thou art of tender heart and trustful soul, if you don't scalp a man raw every time you get a chance, you are a little idiot all the same.

TATTLERS.

Who are they? What is their occupation? Where are they to be found? How are they to be treated? Why, everybody knows them, and could easily give their distinguishing marks and most offensive peculiarities. They are those who attend to everybody's business but their own; who pride themselves on knowing all about their neighbors, and never plead ignorance when any disreputable story is around about their friends or acquaintances. They are quite "up" to everything that concerns some disagreeable rumour or some questionable occurrence. Have they heard? Of course they have, and can give the true genuine particulars, all in order, and in full. They know exactly how everybody feels to everybody, what ill blood exists in any case, what jealousy is cherished, what offence has been taken, and will, on the slightest hint, give all the particulars. They are great on hints. They can shake their heads so effectually as to put this one out of conceit with his friend, and make another almost suspect that his quiet neighbor has committed murder. Matches, made or likely to be, they know all about, and if they can manage to make mischief in connection with them so much the better. They laugh as they hint at what somebody has been saying, while they protest that they won't tell, and that it is none of their business. They whisper slander, and breathe out moral poison, while they affirm all the time that they would never think of mentioning it to any one else, and besides they know it "won't go further." If it does not, it will not be their blame, for very speedily half a dozen have the secret, each sworn to say nothing about it, and each quite likely to disregard his or her oath. Truth is not particularly in the line of the tattler. He rather likes to spice high to make it more attractive. Tattlers are oracles on family quarrels, and have an intuitive knowledge as to how a man and his wife agree, and why they looked cross on a certain occasion. They are sorry to have to mention what So and So said about Brown, Jones and Robinson, but they tell it all the same. Some say old maids and childless matrons are the most inveterate tattlers. We scarcely think so. Some of them may be, but as a class they are no worse than their neighbors. Perhaps there is not so much harm in the tattlers at first as one would think. They are poverty-stricken in the matter of talk if they don't fall foul of their neighbors. They can't talk about things, and they must therefore "go for" persons.

Whatever may be the cause, the effect is very deplorable. Tattlers have a painfully irritating effect, as if they pricked one all over pins. The wounds may not be deadly but they are disagreeable. One always parts with such with a feeling of uneasiness. It is impossible not to feel bad, but instead of telling the poor offender wherein he is wrong, a wide berth is usually given, and he wonders what is the matter, and why his approaches are not appreciated. Perhaps the most detestible of all is the tattler by profession, who makes his living by printing what he has heard, and by, in this way, setting his neighbors by the ears. Private conversations are never thought sacred by members of this tribe. Why should they? These tattlers have no sense of honor. Why should it be strange if they act dishonorably? Perhaps in some cases they are not intentionally wicked. But they are always weak, and might be always wicked, for all the difference it makes.

What is to be done with them? It would be difficult to say. They are God's creatures, however disagreeable. They are fellow subjects, and, as protected by law, cannot well be murdered. They have too bitter a tongue to be needlessly provoked, they may be physically formidable, and therefore not to be trifled with. At any rate they can injure in cases be quietly ignored. Their stories need neither be believed or repeated, and they can be treated quietly to themselves, to kill themselves by and by with their own poison, and make all their acquaintances say over their coffins, "They are well away." What a great change for the better would be effected if people were only to act upon the direction of the grand old Book, and "speak evil of no man."

THE YOUNG HEIR.

She had invited him to stop to supper and he was trying to appear easy and unconcerned, while she was on her prettiest behavior.

"Have you used the sugar, John?" inquired the mother, in a winning manner.

"John don't want no sugar," ejaculated the young heir, abruptly.

"Why not?" inquired the father, curiously, while John, in his surprise, swallowed a bit of toasted crust, and nearly cut his throat open.

"Cos he don't," explained the heir, in an artful manner "I heard him tell Mary last night——"

"You keep still," interrupted Mary, in a hysterical manner, while the young man caught his breath in dismay.

"I heard him say," persisted the heir with dreadful eagerness, "that she was so sweet he shouldn't use any sugar any more—an' then he kissed her, an' I said I'd tell an'—"

The young heir was lifted out of the room by the ear, and the supper was finished in moody silence.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

We got a new subscriber on Wednesday. When we answered his knock at the door, he slided in, took off his hat, and asked:—

"Is dis de newspaper shop?"

We told him it was.

"An' is you de boss fo'eman ob de wuks?"

We satisfied our colored friend on that point also, and he continued:

"I fetch in some bacon to-day, an' I promised Ebahneezah—dat's my oldes chile—I promised dat boy I'd peescribe fo' a pepah. He kin read, he kin, an' he's allers pesterin the ole ooman an' me fo' books an' papers. I s'pose we orter curridge de chile's dispensity. How dy'e sell yo' papers?"

"Dollar and a half a year."

"All de same price."

"Yes."

"Let me obsarve one, ef you please, sah."

We handed him a paper, and he unfolded it, upside down, scanning it critically on both sides.

"Looks like dar war sight ob letterin' in dar. I done forget my spectacles dis mornin', an' I cant prezactly tell if its de—de English language."

We assured him that it was.

"In de Reform or Conservative branch, sah?"

"Independent."

"Dat's the kind of a book Ebahneezah gradulated fn, an' I s'pose dis papah 'ud suit him. Dollah 'n' a half a yeah, you say, sah? How much is dat a month?"

"About 13 cents."

"I's not the man to min' expense whar de propah eddication' of my shillun is consarned. I hole that its every pusson's duty to cultivate his outspring to de' stent ob his ableness. Prescribe the name of Ebahneezah Snow on yo' books. Dat's it. Ef yo' 'ud jus' put a few pictures in Eb's papah it 'ud please de chillun mightily. Here's five cents, sah. Send de paper 'long, and if it gibs sassefaction I'll come in and perscribe foh a full month. Good mornin'!"

A LETTER FROM A HAPPY PAPA.

DEAR SISTER,—I now take my seat and sit down to take this opportunity to inform you that I am a daddy at last. Abbie has got a nice fat baby, and we hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. Now this is to be strictly a business letter. Firstly, as I said before, Abbie has got as nice a baby as ever made up faces. Nextly, I have swapped away old Buckskin, and I think I have a pretty nice horse, it is a girl and weighs nine pounds (I mean the baby) and it is as fat as butter, and has got a good strong pair of lungs. She has got blue eyes and a dimple in the chin (I mean the baby now), and just the prettiest mouth that ever opened to receive pap; and judging from her teeth I should think she was about six years old (I mean the horse now).

She is sound, smooth and kind (I mean the horse or baby either now), and the doctor says she is the fairest he ever saw without exception. (He means the baby). I got twenty-five dollars to boot (not on the baby, though, for in its case the boot was on the other foot, and two or three sizes larger, as near as I can find out). She is as hearty as a pig; ate an egg, a biscuit, and drank three cups of tea for dinner (I mean Abbie). She is getting along nicely, and if she don't have any bad luck she will get along first-rate. She is troubled with disorders of the stomach, and they say this is a sign of the colic. (I mean the baby). I hope it is, for the nurse says colicy baby's never die. She talks out of her nose when she takes snuff. (The nurse I mean now).

There, I've been reading this over, and I see plainly that I ain't fit to write. The amount of it is, I am illustrated. I am a happy daddy, and that accounts for it; so you must excuse me this time.

A gentleman gave a letter of introduction to a student of music about to visit Leipsic who wished to put himself under the instructions of Professor X., a famous teacher in that city. Upon the student's return home the gentleman asked, "How do you like the professor?" "Oh, wonderfully; but he is a very singular man. He kept praying all the time he was teaching me." "Praying! What do you mean?" "Well, while I was playing he clasped his hands, lifted his eyes to the ceiling, and kept saying—Great Heaven, what sin have I committed to deserve this punishment?"

Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter in hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, a liar and a thief, a drunkard and a swearer, be yourself all these.

Have the courage to show your respect for honestly, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

A young lady in Wisconsin refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father was not able to support a large family.

TOO MUCH MARRYING

The St. Louis *Republican* says there is a young lady in that city who says she has more parents and step-parents living than any one she ever heard of. This is the way she tells the story: You know papa and mamma never could agree, and so finally they got divorced. I don't say whose fault it was, but mamma did really behave ugly sometimes, and even I could not get along with her. So when the separation came I went to live with papa. Shortly afterwards mamma married again and papa was not long in following suit. I did not like it very well at first, but my stepmother turned out to be first rate and I got to like her splendid. Then papa seemed to get infatuated with another woman that he got acquainted with, and she wheedled around him until she made trouble, and the result was another divorce, and papa soon married the woman that made the trouble. When the second separation took place I went with my stepmother because I loved her and because my services were necessary to help take care of the baby. Then what does she do but go and get married. I declare I never saw such marrying in my life. It only happened a little while ago, and my new stepfather—I suppose he is—treats me in a very kindly sort of way, as if he felt he couldn't help himself, but didn't exactly like it, and I don't like it a bit. I can't go back to mamma, because she is mad with me for going with pa in the first instance, and I can't go to papa because of that wheedling woman, and I can't bear to stay where I am. It is too bad that a girl should have a father and a mother and two stepfathers and two stepmothers all living at once, and not a home that she can feel at home in.

NEVER FORGET ANYTHING.

Charge your mind with your duty. That is largely the true definition of faithfulness. Bad memory and mistakes are used as apologies a great deal oftener than necessary. A boy beginning business life will generally lose his place who pleads such an excuse more than once or twice.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were afterwards of great use to him, namely,—"Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it.

"But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?"

The answer was, with the utmost emphasis, "You must not lose it?"

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?

"But I say you must not happen to? I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it?"

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there and made it stay.

TO DISCOVER COTTON IN WOOLEN FABRICS.—Ravel out the suspected cotton fibre from the wool and apply flame The cotton will burn with a flash, the wool will curl up, corbonize, and emit a burned, disagreeable smell. Even to the naked eye the cotton is noticeably different from the filaments of wool, and under the microscope this difference comes out strongly. The cotton is a flattened, more or less twisted band, having a very striking resemblance to hair, which, in reality, it is; since, in the condition of elongated cells, it lines the inner surface of the pod. The wool may be recognized at once by the zigzag transverse markings on its fibres. The surface of wool is covered with these furrowed and twisted fine cross lines, of which there are two thousand to four thousand in an inch. On this structure depends its felting property. Finally, a single and very striking chemical test may be applied. The mixed goods are unraveled, and a little of the cotton fibre put in one dish and the woolen into another and a drop of strong nitric acid added. The cotton will be little or not at all affected: the woolen on the contrary will be changed into a bright yellow. The color is due to the development of a picrate.

This is what happened to a French farmer recently, in a Montreal groggery. He entered the "hotel" about 10.30 p.m. and took a drink at the bar. His respectable attire and country manners immediately attracted the attention of the idle crowd around the bar, and a scheme was planned to rob him. He was enticed into another room by a young girl, and there induced by her to take another drink. This drink was drugged. So soon as he became unconscious the girl called in three men, who placed him in a vehicle and drove him to the wharves, where his entire outfit, and watch and chain—of the total value of $95—was exchanged for the filthy rags in which he awoke next morning, benumbed and half stupid from the effects of his last drink. Two men were arrested by the police, and most of the stolen property was recovered.

A young swell is reported so dreadfully fastidious that he is even measured for his umbrella.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

BY JULES VERNE.

CHAPTER XIV.—IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG DESCENDS THE ENTIRE SPLENDID VALLEY OF THE GANGES WITHOUT EVER THINKING OF LOOKING AT IT.

The bold abduction had succeeded. An hour after Passepartout was still laughing at his success. Sir Francis Cromarty grasped the hand of the brave fellow. His master said to him:—"Good," which in that gentleman's mouth was equivalent to high praise. To which Passepartout replied that all the honor of the affair belonged to his master. As for himself he had only had a "droll" idea, and he had laughed in thinking that for a few moments he, Passepartout, the former gymnast, the ex-sergeant of firemen, had been the widower of a charming woman, an old embodied rajah!

As for the young Indian widow, she had no knowledge of what had passed. Wrapped up in travelling cloaks, she was resting in one of the bowdahs.

Meanwhile the elephant, guided with the greatest certainty by the Parsee, moved on rapidly through the still dark forest. One hour after having left the pagoda of Pillaji, he shot across an immense plain. At seven o'clock they halted. The young woman was still in a state of complete prostration. The guide made her drink a few swallows of water and brandy, but the stupefying influence which overwhelmed her continued for some time longer. Sir Francis Cromarty, who knew the effects of intoxication produced by inhalation of the fumes of hemp, had no uneasiness on her account.

But if the restoration of the young woman was not a question in the general's mind, he was not less assured for the future. He did not hesitate to say to Phileas Fogg that if Mrs. Aouda remained in India, she would inevitably fall again into the hands of her executioners. These fanatics were scattered throughout the entire peninsula, and notwithstanding the English police, they would certainly be able to recapture their victim, whether at Madras, at Bombay, or at Calcutta. And in support of this remark, Sir Francis quoted a fact of the same nature which had recently transpired. According to his view, the young woman would really not be safe until after leaving India.

Phileas Fogg replied that he would note these remarks and think them over.

Towards ten o'clock the guide announced the station of Allahabad. The interrupted line of the railway recommenced there, whence trains traverse, in less than a day and a night, the distance separating Allahabad from Calcutta.

Phileas Fogg ought then to arrive in time to take a steamer which would not leave until the next day, October 25, at noon, for Hong Kong.

The young woman was placed in a waiting-room of the station. Passepartout was directed to purchase for her various articles of dress, such as a robe, shawl, furs, *etc.*, whatever he would find. His master opened an unlimited credit for him.

Passepartout went out immediately and ran through the streets of the city. Allahabad, that is, the "City of God," is one of the most venerated of India, on account of its being built at the junction of two sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Junna, whose waters attract pilgrims from the whole peninsula. It is said also that, according to the legends of the Ramayana, the Ganges takes its source in heaven, whence, thanks to Brahma, it descends upon the earth.

In making his purchases, Passepartout had soon seen the city, at one time defended by a magnificent fort, which has become a State prison. There are no more commerce and no more manufactures in this city, formerly a manufacturing and commercial point.

Passepartout, who vainly sought a variety shop, such as there was in Regent street, a few steps off from Farmer & Co., found only at a second-hand dealer's, an old whimsical Jew, the objects which he needed — a dress of Scotch stuff, a large mantle, and a magnificent otter-skin pelisse, for which he did not hesitate to pay seventy-five pounds. Then, quite triumphant, he returned to the station.

Mrs. Aouda commenced to revive. The influence to which the priests of Pillaji had subjected her, disappeared by degrees, and her beautiful eyes resumed all their Indian softness.

When the post-king, Ucaf Uddaul celebrates the charms of the Queen of Abemhnagurs, he thus expresses himself:—

"Her shining tresses, regularly divided into two parts, encircle the harmonious outlines of her delicate and white cheeks, brilliant with their glow and freshness. Her ebony eyebrows have the form and strength of the bow of Kama, god of love; and under her long silken lashes, in the black pupil of her large limpid eyes, there float, as in the sacred lakes of the Himalaya, the purest reflections of the celestial light. Fine, regular, and white, her teeth shine out between her smiling lips, like dew-drops in the half-closed bosom of the pomegranate blossom. Her ears, types of the symmetric curves, her rosy hands, her little feet, curved and tender as lotus buds, shine with the splendor of the finest pearls of Ceylon, the most beautiful diamonds of Golconda. Her delicate and supple waist, which a hand can clasp, heightens the elegant outline of her rounded figure, and the wealth of her bosom, where youth in its prime displays its most perfect treasures, and under the silken folds of her tunic she seems to have been modeled in pure silver by the divine hand of Vicvacarma, the immortal sculptor."

But, without all this poetic amplification, it is sufficient to say that Mrs. Aouda, the widow of the rajah of Bundelcund, was a charming woman in the entire European acceptation of the phrase. She spoke English with great purity, and the guide had exaggerated in asserting that this young Parsee wo-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

MADOC, JUNE 13, 1878.

THE CEMETERY.

A public meeting was held in Mr. A. F. Wood's office, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking steps towards putting the village cemetery in a thorough state of repair. As it is at present the fence is in a very dilapidated condition, the gate is almost useless, cattle have been allowed to break in and trample over the graves, and other nuisances committed on a spot which should be looked upon as sacred, and safely guarded from such sacrilege. The meeting was not so well attended as it ought to have been, but the advisability, in fact, the necessity, of immediate action being taken was thoroughly discussed, and the matter placed in a practical shape, so that, no doubt, the necessary improvements will soon be made. The meeting appointed Mr. E. Mouncey, Chairman, and Mr. R. H. Breakell, Secretary. On motion of Messrs. Wood and Tuller the following gentlemen were selected from the different churches in order to make it general, were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions, build the fence, and otherwise improve the grounds:—A. B. Ross, Orrin Dunn, F. E. Seymour, W. Bristol, and C. F. Aylsworth. On motion of Messrs. Wood and O'Flynn, Mr. Mouncey was appointed to act as Treasurer. On motion of Messrs. Wood and Simmons a copy of the minutes of the meeting, and a subscription list, was handed to the Committee, with the request that they take immediate action. We have no doubt those interested will, as they certainly ought, contribute liberally to this object, and that such improvements will be made as to make the cemetery a credit to the community. The Committee is requested to meet in Mr. Wood's office, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Edward Blake, one of the greatest as well as one of the leading statesmen of Canada, has decided to retire from public life on the ground that "his health will not admit of his discharging the duties devolving upon a candidate." This is a misfortune greatly to be regretted, not only by the Reform party, of which he was one of its ablest and most distinguished leaders, but by the country at large. Although a Liberal at heart, Mr. Blake has shown an independence of spirit and action that few of any party politicians can claim the right to the possession of. He has not condescended to the petty trickery that ordinary politicians consider their legitimate stock in trade for the accomplishment of their ends, and in this respect he enjoyed the confidence both of the House and the country. The constituencies of North Bruce and West Durham have each tendered him a nomination, but for the reasons above assigned, he has seen fit to decline them both.

JULY THE TWELFTH.

Montreal, June 11.—The County and District Masters of the Orange lodges, say, believing that the streets are open to any body of men conducting themselves peaceably and without offence, they mean to proceed to public worship in a body on that day, but they intend, first, to comply strictly with the law embodied in the Blake Act, and will be unarmed; second, while on the streets, they will play no party tunes that can give any annoyance to others, whether it be reasonable or unreasonable for annoyance to be experienced at such demonstrations. They will thus trust themselves without means of personal defence to the protection which it is the duty of the civic and other authorities to afford to all persons, without distinction, until it becomes the duty of those authorities to interfere with them, which in that case must be done in virtue of and in accordance with the law, and by the hands of legal officials. As they propose to do nothing which will make such interference necessary, they expect the protection which is due to all peaceable persons. This is about the gist of the letter, and the *Evening Post*, a new Catholic daily paper, edited by Captin Kirwan, calls the proposition a compromise, and closes an editorial on the subject as follows:—

"All good citizens should support the authorities in their efforts to enforce the Blake Act, and then if there is a disturbance on the 12th, it will not do very much harm if the question is fought out in true Irish fashion with the traditional shillelagh, and we may be all the best of friends for it too."

A Fenian cannon, captured at the raid of 1870, will be employed to aid in the celebration of Dominion Day in Cowansville. It is a breech-loader, about six feet long, and mounted on wheels. It has not been used since the raid on account of the difficulty to obtain suitable ammunition; and at the recent meeting of the Home Guards this gun was given in charge of Mr. Henry Cowan. We learn that a squad of men are now in training to man this on Dominion Day, and perhaps, should the Fenians attempt another invasion of our peaceful borders, this relic of folly in 1870 may do effective service in driving them back.

A Bill prohibiting party processions will be submitted by the Montreal City Council to the Quebec Legislature, with a view to procuring legislation in that direction in time for the twelfth of July.

The Brighton Cricket Club have been reorganized for the season.

A new M. E. Church, the finest in the village, is in course of erection in Brighton.

The editor of the Campbellford *Herald* last week received his first installment of new potatoes.

Belleville has been created a port from which goods subject to duties of excise may be shipped in bond.

The Grangers of Warkworth and vicinity held a very successful picnic near Campbellford a week ago last Saturday.

Mr. James L. Biggar has been nominated at a Reform Convention in Northumberland, to oppose Mr. Keeler in the coming elections.

The rate of taxation in Belleville for the current year is 15 mills for municipal and 4½ for school purposes, or a total of 19½ mills for all purposes.

The County Court opened at Belleville on Tuesday, before the Hon. G. Sherwood, County Judge. The docket comprises 4 criminal and 28 civil cases.

The Campbellford *Herald* boasts of Rye over there measuring five feet six inches. Round this part of the country there are lots of it nearly twice as high as that.

The Brighton *Ensign* enters a vigorous protest against cows and cow-bells, and calls upon the village Council to devise some means of protecting the public against this nuisance.

The Campbellford Council have passed a by-law prohibiting animals of any kind, geese and fowl, from running at large in the streets. Every person is empowered to impound any animal that may be found unconfined.

A series of Gospel Temperance meetings have been commenced in Trenton, but the people down there don't take to that sort of thing as well as they should. Heads of families and elderly people generally give the meetings a wide berth. However, it is to be hoped they will yet see the error of their ways.

There must be an exceedingly careless lot of people around Campbellford. Almost every week the local paper records a number of runaways, and, in some instances, serious accidents resulting therefrom. Three or four people will get killed some of these days, and then more care will be taken by those in charge of teams.

Mr. John Hogle, of Rawdon, exhibited today some rye seven feet eleven inches in length. This beats anything in the way of rye yet noticed.—*Tuesday's Intelligencer.*

In our last issue we mentioned that a specimen had been exhibited in this village, grown in the township of Madoc, which measured 9 feet 6½ inches. But those fellows in the front townships do not want to notice anything like this.

The Mohawks still celebrate the 4th of June in memory of George IV. This year it was a "hi" old day. The "training" is now a misnomer. They eat, drink, sing, and run their horses and get glorious. Very many whites go to see the fun and a great many participated in the debauch. Indeed, in our opinion, if the whites were to keep away there would be far less drinking among them. We positively protest against selling so much whiskey to the Indians. It destroys their opportunities for cultivation, and unfits them for mingling as they otherwise might do with good society.—*Echo.*

The Mill Point *Echo* says:—The Grangers of Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox, held a grand picnic in Mr. Carcallen's grove, near Napanee, on Saturday last, at which four or five thousand people attended. The day was pleasantly spent. Tables were spread and dinner-man taken into confidence for a season, after which there were speeches, &c. If we were to judge of Grangerism by the apperance on that occasion, we would say they are a popular institution in this part of the country. It is an institution we know very little of, and therefore can't say very much about it.

APPALLING COLLIERY DISASTER.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A LANCASHIRE PIT.

London, June 7.—A colliery explosion is reported in Evanswood pit colliery, at Haydock, six miles south of Wigan. The number in the pit at the time is variously stated at from 200 to 250. Many have been brought out badly injured. The larger proportion are believed to be killed, but it is impossible to explore the mine in consequence.

The explosion in the coal pit at Haydock to-day shook the earth for miles. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion, and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when they died almost immediately, and others suffered from the after-damp. Eight other men are alive and have taken refuge in the workings of the mine. Two hundred and thirty-two men are dead. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses, and some of them blown to pieces. It is expected the corpses will be brought up by midnight. Large crowds surrounded the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the supreme Grand Orange Lodge was held in the city of St. John, N. B., on Monday and Tuesday, June 3rd and 4th. The address of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, referring to the events of the past year, was most interesting and valuable, and met the hearty approval of Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show the past year to have been one of the most prosperous years in the history of the Order, the number of warrants issued and the increase of membership being unparalleled. It is stated that a greater interest is being taken in the workings of the Order than ever before. There have been since the last report 44 new warrants, as follows:—Ontario West, 17; Ontario East, 11; Quebec, 10; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 2; British Columbia, 2. Four renewals have been issued to Ontario East, a like number to Ontario West, and one to Nova Scotia. Of Orange Young Britons warrants, Ontario West has had 28; Ontario East, 30; Quebec, 6; Prince Edward Island, 3; and Manitoba, 1; besides two renewals to Ontario West. Of Royal Scarlet districts, Ontario West has received two new and two renewals, and Ontario East one new and one renewal, and New Brunswick two. The reports of the various Provinces showed increased returns, especially Manitoba and British Columbia. The finances are reported to be in good condition. During the proceedings, Representatives from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces strongly urged on the Grand Master his acceptance of the position for another term, expressing the fullest confidence in him as an Orangeman and a man. Before the election of officers the Grand Master and Sovereign stated that he would not again be a candidate and made a retiring speech in which he thanked the Lodge for the oft repeated honor conferred upon him. The following resolution was passed by the Lodge:—

"Having heard with regret that our present Grand Master, Worshipful Bro. Mackenzie Bowell, still adheres to the determination expressed by him in his annual address last year to decline re-election as Grand Master;

That this Grand Lodge takes this opportunity of expressing their very great regret that he should have so determined, having for nine years discharged the very onerous duties of his office with great ability and efficiency, and to the entire and complete satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, not only in the discharge of his duties while in Grand Lodge, but also in the general and often more important duties which arise and have arisen during the critical and trying circumstances which have arisen during the said term. They congratulate themselves, that, although retiring from the office he has so ably and worthily filled for many years, they have this assurance that they will still have the benefit of his counsel and experience in the future as Past Grand Master of British America."

The following were chosen as office bearers:—

Henry Merrick, M. P. P., Merrickville, Ont., Most Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign. Wm. J. Parkhill, Randwick, Ont., Deputy Grand Master. Rev James Norris, Omemee, Ont., Grand Chaplain. Thomas Keyes, St. Catherines, Ont., Grand Secretary. Wm. Anderson, Mountain View, Ont., Grand Treasurer. James Elliott, St. John, N. B., Grand Lecturer. W. White, Tweed, Ont., Grand Director of Ceremonies. Wm. Heeney, St. Catherines, Ont., Deputy Grand Secretary. Wm. A. Garrison, Halifax, Deputy Grand Treasurer.

Deputy Grand Chaplains:—

Rev. W. W. Percival, Milltown, St. Stephen, Sr. Deputy Grand Chaplain; Rev. T. S. Chapman, Marbleton, Quebec; Rev. John Todd, M. A., Sussex, N. B.; Rev. L. C. Wurtelle, Acton Vale, Quebec; Rev. Thomas Rump, St. Catherines, Ont.; Rev. Wm. M. Pattyson, Norwood, Ont.; Rev. Dr. W. T. Smithett, Lindsay, Ont.; Rev. Jas. Meadows, Jeddore, Cape Breton; Rev. C. E. Doudiet, Montreal, Quebec; Rev. G. S. White, Elgin, Ont.

Deputy Grand Lecturers were elected as follows:—

Ontario West—Eli Higgins, Lincoln, Ontario East—James A. Orr, North Hastings. Quebec—A. G. Bostwick, Sherbrooke. New Brunswick—George H. Parker, Fredericton. Nova Scotia—Stewart Copeland, Truro. Prince Edward Island—Murdoch Macleod, Charlottetown.

Grand Master Bowell installed the Grand Master elect, while the latter installed into office the other newly elected officers. It is an evidence of the esteem in which the Grand Treasurer is held when it is known that he has been elected for the 18th consecutive session while the Director of Ceremonies has held his office for 17 years and Grand Secretary Keyes for 7 years.

With reference to the next place of meeting a resolution was carried that the Grand Master be empowered to confer with the president of the Tri-annual Council, to see if arrangements can be made to have the meeting of the Lodge and Council at the same time, and if such can be perfected the next session of the Grand Lodge be held at Ottawa; if such cannot be arranged, to have the next session at Toronto at the usual time.

The thanks of the Lodge were tendered to the members of the Order in St. John and the Province of New Brunswick for the uniform courtesy paid to them during their stay in New Brunswick.

American and Canadian agricultural implements at the Paris Exposition are pronounced by the French Journals unrivalled in Europe. Oregon and California wheat attracts great attention, and also the mineral exhibit from the Pacific coast. The number of articles sent for exhibition from this continent is double that sent to Paris in 1867, or to Vienna in 1873.

HOW THEY ARRANGED TO MAKE A RAID ON CANADA, AND A STEAMBOAT ARRANGED TO DUMP THEM IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

New York Sunday Times.

The following exposition of a little Fenian flare up, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, will be interesting, more for what might have been than for what really occurred.

Cornelius Daly is a contractor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and owns four steam tugs and some twenty scows, the latter utilized in the dredging and cleaning of the St. Lawrence River. The Fenians in that vicinity, as recent highly colored telegraph reports have announced, have been drilling vigorously and longing to strike John Bull by attacking Canada. What they needed was an "onward move," somebody to set the ball in motion. The Fenian leaders have claimed that if once the Irish banner could be raised on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence, one hundred thousand armed Fenians would spring to the service of their country and gobble up the Blue Noses.

The Fenians at Ogdensburg have long wished they had two or three steamers that they might make a raid on the enemy and attack his sea board.

"Cornelius Daly" has a Celtic sound and it is reported that several Fenian leaders made overtures to him of the following character: That on the Queen's birthday he should at sunrise place his scows and steam tugs at the service of the Fenians. The latter, over 1,000 strong, were to occupy the scows covered with canvas, and towed across to Prescott where they might make a raid on Windmill Point, where the Fenian army previously met with a measure of success.

Mr. Daly agreed. But the great contractor it appears is not a Fenian, and he smiled significantly and steamed over to Windmill Point and notified the Canadian authorities of the anticipated movement. The subjects of Queen Victoria were nervous, not so Daly. His ingenious mind suggested a plan for turning the tables on the Fenians. To each scow there is a captain; each captain controls an arrangement for at any moment dumping the contents of the scows. The captain's proposition was to take the Fenians aboard, tow them across the river to a shallow spot, and at the signal of a bell at Prescott dump the Fenians into the river amid the ringing of bells and yelling of steam whistles. The Canadians agreed to have a number of small crafts near to save any men in danger of drowning.

At the appointed hour on May 24th the tug Sarah Daly steamed down to the point where a number of Fenians were assembled. The captains of the various scows were at their posts and all full of instructions. As the Sarah Daly approached another tug came along side and the captain called to his employer not to steam up to the pier. The said captain was in sympathy with the Fenians, and acknowledged he had informed his comrades of the intended ducking in the St. Lawrence. Said he—"I advise you not to go ashore for the men are mad as the devil and your life would not be safe."

Cornelius Daly was surprised, but seeing his practical joke was at an end steamed off, and the Fenians were balked of revenge but were saved from ridicule.

Daly was located in an old bullet-proof steam boiler for a few days until the indignation of the Fenian populace subsided.

Thus once more comes to grief a movement for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland.

Quebec, June 10—This morning between nine and ten o'clock a fatal accident occurred on board the steamer Sarmatian, while lying at her wharf, Champlain street, by which two men lost their lives. In the lower forward hold was stowed a quantity of oranges, and several labourers went down to unload the cargo, when they were all more or less overcome by foul gas. A ship labourer named Plante was the last to reach the ladder to reascend, but at its very foot he fell back exhausted. A quarter-master named George Milway, who was mounting the ladder, immediately in front of Plante, heroically redescended to his rescue, but the choky air had done its work, and the brave man also fell a victim athwart of Plante. The chief officer of the steamer then made a valiant and praiseworthy effort to recover the two unfortunate men, but was driven back, and reached the deck in a state of stupefaction. One of the sailors then essayed the task, being lowered by a rope, but he had to be hauled up without accomplishing his mission. The chief officer being restored to consciousness was again lowered, and a second time nearly lost his life in his humane efforts. Finally after much labour ropes were attached to the bodies of the Quartermaster and Plante and they were drawn up, but life was extinct in each case. The bodies of the two unfortunate men were conveyed to the dead house in Arthur street to wait the Coroner's inquest.

Francis Benson, a former well-known market huckster of London, Ont., has been indicted by the coroner's inquest at Detroit for the murder of his wife. The evidence disclosed shocking brutality. A son of Benson, lying sick in bed, who interfered to save his mother from the wretch's savagery, suffered a relapse and died from the effects of his exertions. Benson was called "Lord" Benson, on account of his fine physique, pompous speeches, and domineering ways. While at London he got into difficulties almost daily.

The sentence of death passed upon Duncan Macdonald, for the murder of Roderick Munro, at Port Albert, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. The execution of Macdonald was to have taken place yesterday.

The head teacher of the Petersville schools, Mr. G. Wrigley, has been dismissed for uncalled-for severity to the pupils in the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

Monday, June 3rd.

Council met according to adjournment. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The Auditors handed in a Special Audit from 31st of Dec. 1877, to 19th of April 1878, which was received. On motion the Auditors received $8 each for their services.

Moved by Mr. Allan, seconded by Mr. English, that the Road Surveyor be instructed to examine the con. line between the 9th and 10th concessions, across lot 6 and also across the six acres owned by D. McCaffery, and report at the next meeting.—Carried.

The Road Surveyor handed in a report respecting a road on the 6th con., across lots 3, 7, and 8.

Ordered that the Road Surveyor lay out a road around the rocks on the con. line between lot 8 in the 2nd con., and lot 8 in the 3rd.

A number of petitions and applications for grants to improve roads, etc., were heard.

On motion the Township Surveyor was instructed to examine and lay out a road across lots 21 and 22, between the 7th and 8th concessions, and report at next meeting of Council.

Moved and seconded that John Nichol receive four pounds of powder and 25 feet of fuse to enable him to blast out a rock in the road near his place.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that the application of Philip Clapp, claiming the allowance of road across lot 10, between the 4th and 5th con. be received and advertised according to law.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Vankleek, seconded by Mr. Caskey, that a vote of thanks of this Council be tendered E. Mouncey, Esq., on behalf of the Township of Madoc, for his long and valuable services as Treasurer. That in the discharge of his duties for the long period of a quarter of a century the township has not lost one cent, either by neglect of duty or dishonesty, and in token of his valuable services that this Council present him with the last Revised Statutes of Canada.—Carried unanimously.

Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 4th.

Council met according to adjournment. All the members present.

A number of grants were made for the purpose of repairing different roads in the township.

$10 was granted S. S. No. 3 to assist them to pay their teacher for 1878.

Mr. Caskey introduced a By-law to divide the Township of Madoc into three Electoral Divisions.

Council went into Committee of the Whole, reported. Report received, read three times, and numbered 118.

Council adjourned to meet again the last Saturday in August.

Montreal, June 9.—Yesterday afternoon, when the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under command of Col. Fraser, was being inspected by the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Col. Fletcher, and the No. 1 Troop of Cavalary, under Capt. Tees, was drilling on the Champ de Mars, an encounter took place between an Orangeman named Jamieson and a Frenchman who were among the the spectators. The Frenchman attempted to run through the ranks, followed by Jamieson, but they were both repulsed by the soldiers. They then ran down to Craig-street, where a general fight ensued, about 100 men being engaged in it. The police attempted to disperse the mob, but being unable to do so Capt. Tees and his troop of Cavalry were sent down to clear the street, which they did in double quick time. Jamieson was afterwards arrested, and will be brought before the Police Magistrate to-morrow.

Poisoning from a singular cause occurred in Westminster last week, the victim being a little girl, daughter of a man living over Clarke's Bridge. She had gone out into the garden, and noticing a quanity of potatoe bugs began to eat them, afterwards giving as a reason that she thought they were peanuts, "because they cracked in her mouth." Serious illness resulted, but by medical assistance the little child escaped death. It is not positively known whether she was poisoned by the bugs or by the Paris green which had been sprinkled on the plants.

On Saturday evening Mr. Joly, the Premier of Quebec, was attacked on his way home from the House of Assembly, and would have been roughly handled had it not been for some of his friends, who happened to be near. His assailants are supposed to belong to the band of men on strike.

Lord Dufferin intends setting apart a suite of rooms at his country seat, to be known as the Canadian apartments, and which will be occupied by Lord Clandeboye. These rooms will be decorated with addresses and other tributes of respect paid his Excellency during his stay in Canada.

The Duke of Connaught, a London correspondent hints, wants to marry the daughter of an Irish Earl, but his royal mother insists on the alliance with the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, considering that one subject in the family is enough.

The following are the ages of the great statesmen of Europe:—Beaconsfield, 74; Gladstone, 70; Bright, 67; Granville, 63; Gortschakoff, 80; Bismarck, 63; Von Moltke, 78; MacMahon, 72; Dufaure 76.

An effort is being made to have the sentence of the St. John, N. B., murderer Vaughan, commuted to imprisonment According to his sentence, he is to be hanged on June 22nd.

Sir A. T. Galt has received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services in connection with the fishery arbitration.

It is rumoured that Earl Beaconsfield will be made a Duke after the meeting of the European Congress.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid harboring or giving any goods to my son, Dennis L. Moxley, or any of my family on his account, unless with my consent, as I will not be responsible for the same.

JOSEPH MOXLEY.

Madoc, June 11th, 1878. 63-3.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet in the

SHIRE HALL, BELLEVILLE,

—ON—

Tuesday, the 18th of June, instant,

for the despatch of general business. All parties having accounts against the Corporation of Hastings are requested to present the same not later than the morning of the second day of the session.

By order,

JAS. T. BELL, County Clerk, C. H.

Shire Hall, Belleville, June 8th, 1878.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

GREAT

DRESS

GOODS

SALE.

Sweeping

Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

PRIZES, PRIZES!

FOR GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

Address— "MAIL," Toronto.

A MEETING of the Liberal Conservative Party of the Township and Village of Madoc, will be held in the Town Hall, on

SATURDAY, THE 15th OF JUNE,

for the purpose of forming a Liberal Conservative Association for the township and village. A large attendance is requested.

JOHN ROBERTSON, President for the village.

JOHN CASKEY, President for the township.

S. D. ROSS, Secretary.

Madoc, June 3rd, 1878.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

North Hastings

GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN

CORNMEAL, SHORTS,

PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.

Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY.

I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

IN THE

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

NEXT DOOR TO

SYDMER ROSS' STORE,

AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

DAVID MORRICE,

Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.

Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence

☞ Keller's Bridge, Madoc,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer, Mitchell, Ont.

21

HATS, FURS,

—AND—

MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—IN—

BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

285, Robertson's Block,

BELLEVILLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

County Council—J. T. Bell.
Drugs, etc.—J. G. Deans.
Dress Goods—Thos. Cross.
Notice—J. Moxley.
Boots and Shoes—S. Ross & Co.
Furniture—M. Maybee.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 13, 1878.

New Potatoes.

Mrs. Joseph Caverly of this village has sent us some new potatoes, which have already attained a good size for this early season of the year.

Conservative Association.

A meeting is called for Saturday next, 15th inst., of the Liberal Conservative party of the township and village of Madoc, for the purpose of forming a Liberal Conservative Association. The meeting will be held in the Town Hall.

Court of Appeal.

The Court for the hearing of appeals against the voters' list for 1877, for the township and village of Madoc, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, but we have been unable to get the official result in time for this issue.

Enquire at N.D. Peters' new cheap store, opposite John Harper's, for groceries.

Madoc Model School.

The following are the names of the pupils on the honor roll for the fortnight commencing June 10th:—Mr. Curtis' department—Fifth class—F. W. O'Flynn. Fourth class, Anne Carswell. Third class, Clifford Sine. Miss Cowie's department—Third class senior—Jennie Rollins. Do., junior, Frank Parr. Miss Riddell's department—Second class senior—Christina Whytock. Do., junior, Maud Guffin. First class senior, Martha Whytock.

Mr. M. Maybee intends visiting the celebrated Oshawa Furniture works next week, to select an assortment for his establishment in this village.

Accident.

We regret to learn that an accident of a rather serious nature happened one day last week to Mrs. Maybee, wife of the Rev. A.C. Maybee, late of this village. It appears she was driving near Toronto, and from some cause or other, was thrown from the buggy to the ground where she lay for nearly six hours in an insensible condition. Her many friends, in this village and vicinity will receive this news with deep regret, but it is hoped her injuries will not prove serious.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

Severe Fall.

A young man named Wm. Alford, a carpenter engaged on the new school building, met with a painful accident on Friday last. He was walking along the brickwork on the edge of the building, and stepping on some loose bricks was precipitated to the ground, happily, however, falling on his feet. No bones were broken, but he received such a severe shaking up as to cause his removal to his home in Belleville. The building was over a storey in height where he fell, and the wonder is that he escaped with as little injury as he did.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ❧ See them. ❧

Cheese Market.

UTICA, N.Y., June 11.—Sales 10,000 boxes; 3,000 commissioned; 7¾c @ 9⅝c; average 8⅝c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., June 11.—Cheese—8,000 factory sold; 4,000 at 8¼c, 2,000 at 8c, and 2,000 at 8⅛c; 422 boxes dairy sold at 7c @ 8c.

INGERSOLL, June 11.—Only seven factories registered their offerings—1,052 boxes. Several factories sold without registering their offerings; ten buyers present. Sales reported—650 boxes at 8c; 1,800 at 7⅞c; and one factory at 7½c. Since last market day over 22,000 boxes have been bought at 7⅞c to 8c; nearly all May cheese picked up at these prices.

A Court of Appeal

Against the Voters' List for 1877 for the municipality of Elziver and Grimsthorpe was held in Bridgewater, on the 6th inst., by His Honor, the Junior Judge of the county, when the following names were added to the "List of persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly:—Henry Bleecker, Hermon Bleecker, L. W. Yeomans, Jas. Ward, Antoine Deuyen, L. Forheur, P. Forheur, P. Gebharelt, P. Kehoe, H. Kelly, A. Lalon, A. McDonald, W. Rikeley, F. Tucker, E. Kehoe, M. Branders, L. Keller, R. Conway, P. Demore, J. Mairs, J. H. Mairs. The following were struck off the list:—F. P. Thompson, W. H. Thompson.

When is Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

A Welcome Visitor

To our desk, and to scores of thousands of homes, is the *American Agriculturist* for June, which comes to us as bright and breezy as the season, and as prolific in suggestions and instructions in the "How to Do," as the month is in vegetation. There are timely articles on haying, and general field, garden, and orchard work. The Humbug Column is strong and fearless in warning people against various swindles; "Among the Farmers" and "Talks on Farm Crops" are always readable. Dr. Thurber's illustrated horticultural articles, new Irises, the striking Greig Tulip, and his "Notes from the Pines," are full of interest and valuable suggestions. American Roadsters; Norfolk Polled Cattle; Cow Milkers; Plan of Small Stable; Ponds for Black Bass; Catching Wild Horses, are prominent features. Keeping Meat in Hot Weather; Care of Children's Feet; Earth Closets; Household Recipes, are of value to the housewife. The Young Microscopists' Club this month are studying plant diseases, parasites, flies, and bees. Aunt Sue gives pretty designs in housewifely arts. The Doctor tells about the Telephone. Some Curious Birds finish an interesting number. Price 15 cts.; $1.50 a year. ORANGE JUDD CO., New York.

Remembrances.

"'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream than an assurance
That my remembrance warrants."

The series of entertainments given to the Rev. Mr. Echlin previous to his departure from our village showed how much he had endeared himself to his congregation, and how affectionately he would be remembered in the "sweet by and by." The party at Mr. Anson Ross's was of a quiet and recherche kind—a sort of re-union of old friends, and distinguished by a genial hospitality characteristic of the host and hostess, and delightful to the recipients. The farewell entertainment and presentation at Mr. Daly's will long be remembered. The supper might well be called a banquet, and received, as it well deserved, encomiums from all present. The presentation to Mrs. Echlin of a large number of articles, chiefly made by the ladies, together with a substantial token of remembrance by Mr. A. B. Ross, was a pleasing feature of the entertainment. The evening was well filled with conversation, music, and song, and some well acted charades. Mrs. Daly made an admirable hostess, and Miss Eleanor Daly's versatility and accomplishments were only surpassed by her pleasing manners and self-abnegation in contributing to the pleasure and comfort of their guests. The next in the series was that held at Mr. Gream's, which was of the same quiet character as that given by Mr. Ross. From necessity, it was confined to the married and, terminated an hour "beyont the 'twal," all being pleased with their cheerful and genial entertainers. The regret of Mrs. Gream was that the uncertain weather precluded them from giving a garden party and so making it general. The last was that held at Major Rawe's, of which we took a short note two weeks ago. The Major's beautiful house and grounds were all thrown open on this occasion, and the invitations were general and fully responded to. The musical part of the programme was well sustained by Miss Rawe, the accomplished niece of the Major. For brilliancy of execution, expression, and fine conception of the style and thoughts of the old Masters, and their classical compositions, this young lady, as an amateur, cannot well be surpassed. Her genial disposition and engaging manners were conspicuous all through the evening and contributed largely to the pleasure of the guests, and with Major and Mrs. Rawe's kindly greeting, the entertainment was a complete success. A special feature of the entertainment was the beautiful *tableaux vivants*. As we have neither space nor time to farther dwell upon this entertainment, we pass over the presentation, the address of Mr. Henderson and the response of Mr. Echlin. Pleasure and sadness were here commingled. This was known to be the last of the series—that on the morrow Mr. Echlin would have left the scene of his labors—the seed that he had sown, would it bear fruit? or would it be trampled down and destroyed? Who can tell? The church that was dear to him and his especial pride as being the scene of his first labors, would it be closed and his people scattered? Shall the hymn and the chant and the solemn service of the church be no longer heard within the walls consecrated to the worship of the living God? All felt the solemnity of the parting hour—that it might be forever. The end came. The good bye rose faintly to the lips and fell back upon the heart. All felt that they were parting with a minister who had devoted himself with singular fidelity to his convictions of duty—a fine scholar and a genial christian gentleman, whose social characteristics adorned his private life and made him greatly beloved. They wish him God speed in his new field of labor, and that the richest blessings may attend both him and his amiable wife, who has endeared herself to, and will long be remembered by a large circle of friends in Madoc.

THE PRESS.

The Sabbath School Presbyterian.—Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson.

This Sabbath School paper is much more suitable for Canadian children than any of the British or American publications of a similar character. The paper used is of a very fine quality; the illustrations are beautiful and appropriate; the matter is well calculated both to attract and to instruct the young. It is published monthly, contains the International Sabbath School Lessons in a compendious form, and costs only $15 per hundred for one year.

Lectures by Rev. Joseph Cook.—Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson.

These remarkable Lectures are published in the form of a series of Pamphlets, price 20 cents each, or three for 50 cents, thus bringing them within the reach of every one. The first three of the series contain seventeen lectures, beginning with that on "Unexplored Remainders in Conscience," and ending with that on "Marriage and Hereditary Descent." Here we have the learning and the eloquence, the wisdom and the wit, the inexorable logic and the power of illustration, which have attracted, from week to week and from month to month, with unabated interest, for two years, one of the most intellectual and fastidious audiences in the world. The service rendered by the Publisher in supplying so much valuable matter in such a cheap and convenient form, will surely be appreciated by the public.

The Catholicity of the Presbyterian Church: by Rev. Professor Campbell, M. A., Presbyterian College, Montreal. Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson. Price 10 cents, or Six Dollars per hundred.

This Lecture is one of a course delivered during last winter in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, by prominent ministers of that denomination. Whoever may dispute the Catholicity of the Presbyterian Church, no one will dispute the Catholicity of the Lecture. It extends the right hand of fellowship to all evangelical denominations. It is well reasoned throughout, contains passages of great eloquence, and proves its author to be a master in Ecclesiastical History. It is in the form of a neat little pamphlet of 32 pages, being the first of a series of "Tracts on Presbyterian Topics" which the publisher intends giving to the world; and we must say that he has made a good beginning.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred* dozen of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Now is the time to subscribe for the REVIEW, you haven't anything else to do. Please don't come in too big a rush.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

Mr. Editor,—Being accused a few days ago of the heinous crime of being a trapper, and springing from nothing, which latter accusation, I think, does not sound very well for any person to make about another; the reason I give for writing you at this time, and making the above remarks, is, because, while attending to my duties as a member of the Municipal Council the other day, a gentleman said to me, Mr. O'Flynn does not think much of your occupation, as you are nothing but a trapper, and sprung from nothing. Now as regards the trapper I acknowledge the corn at once. I have followed that occupation for over twenty years, in fact, I may say, and tell the truth at the same time, I have made my living in that occupation, but while doing so did not think but what it was as honorable as to stand behind a counter and weigh out tea for a living. But this springing from nothing is what sticks me. Does Mr. O'Flynn mean to say my parents were of bad repute, or of no account? I hope he will please let me know. Perhaps Mr. O'Flynn is not aware of the fact that a large portion of my relatives lived near where he was born. I do not propose to enter into the general character of my parents or of Mr. O'Flynn's parents at this time, but the remark, if made as told to me, I consider is a mean one, not that I care for myself, but it throws a certain amount of discredit on my parents, who do not reside in this part of the country, and who, I contend, are of good character. No doubt, Mr. O'Flynn feels a little sore towards me, because I oppose him in the coming election. Well, I have always acted upon my judgment in matters of this kind, and my reasons for not supporting Mr. O'Flynn are, that I have no confidence in the man from what I have seen of him, nor the Party he was nominated by.

Yours, &c.,
PETER M. GUNTER.

Madoc, June 8th, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—On Sunday last the Rev. Father Davis spoke to his congregation on the coming elections for the Commons, in this constituency.

Permit me to give, through your valuable journal, a necessarily short synopsis of his discourse, in order that all in this township may understand the position of Catholics in the coming contest.

The Rev. gentleman began by excusing himself to his people for introducing the subject of politics before them, for as he said Religion was one thing and politics another, and as far as he was concerned he preferred confining himself to his own profession without meddling in any other, but as many of his hearers wished to know his views on the subject, he would for this once (and hoped it would be the last time), claim their indulgence for his speaking from the Altar on the matter. He said religion was entirely independent of politics, but not vice versa; and so far as religion concerned politics, he, as their pastor had a right, and a duty, to speak to them of their moral obligation as voters, but to proceed further than this would be to cease being their Spiritual Director, and to turn politician. The state had conferred on them the right to vote, and they were morally bound to make a proper use of the trust confided to them. After speaking of their moral obligation as voters, he went on to say, that his duty, and his right to speak to them on the subject ceased there, and to go further would be to interfere with their just rights, a thing he, nor no living man had the slightest authority to do. Rights, he said, only concerned man towards man. In respect to God, we had no rights but duties. Where they had rights towards their fellowmen, neither he, nor Bishop, nor Pope had the slightest power to interfere with them. One of their rights was to vote according to their conscience in the coming elections. He hoped they would show themselves men by doing so independently. As far as he was concerned, he would look on it as degrading to his Ministry, and an insult to their manhood to counsel them to vote for any particular candidate, *except when there was a question of religion in the contest*. In the coming election there is no religious question involved, consequently, let them vote for whomsoever they consider the best man to represent them. At the present time there was no essential difference between either political party. Both wished to govern the country well, and properly, and differed only, in their plans of doing so. In conclusion, he hoped that as Catholics, whichever side they took, they would stand united to a man, for, said he, that was the only way to make both parties see their power and influence, and feel the same.

Such, Mr. Editor, is a brief outline of our Pastor's views on the coming contest, and I feel confident they will meet with the approval of all parties in the Riding.

CATHOLIC.

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.

From our own Correspondent.

The grain and meadows look well, but owing to the continued rain those who attempted to burn their fallows in May mostly failed, and those who went into it without waiting and "logged up in the brush" have reason to congratulate themselves. We have had one or two frosts which were injurious to early planted potatoes, and the ubiquitous potato bug has again made his appearance.

In early spring the river was very low, but owing to the unusual rain-fall, became full, and the "drive" has passed here and is proceeding expeditiously down stream.

Most of your readers are aware that Mr. O'Flynn was back here; he made a thorough electioneering canvas through all the townships, and before leaving for Madoc addressed a meeting of the ratepayers of L'Amable. A large number attended, most of the leading men in this municipality being present.

May 24th, the Queen's birthday, was right loyally celebrated, a picnic having been organized for that purpose in connection with the Methodist church. I see by your last issue that your York River Correspondent sends you an account of the proceedings, but he is so ungallant as not to mention the names of all the young ladies who took part in the concert, viz.:—The Misses Jarman, Grandy, Tait, Spurr, Duff, and Nobbs, or those married ladies who so plentifully supplied our wants at the feast prepared for us, namely:—Mrs. H. W. Jarman, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Vankleek, and Mrs. Davey. Probably your correspondent is some snuffy old bachelor, if so, nothing better could be expected from him, but should he be a young man, this is indeed sad, and I leave him to his own reflections, with a hope that the ladies will go for him.

After a bountiful repast which was served in L'Amable Schoolhouse, addresses were delivered by the Hon. B. Flint, and the Revs. Messrs. Wilson, Munroe and Grandy. All then adjourned to Jarman's hill where cricket and other sports were indulged in most heartily till a late hour.

A Liberal-Conservative Association has been formed at L'Amable and a large number have enrolled themselves. The following is a list of the officers:—A. Kennedy, President; J. C. Jarman, Vice-President; G. Jarman, Treasurer; J. B. Cleak, Secretary. H. W. Jarman, Esq., was appointed a delegate and duly attended the convention held at Madoc.

May 27th, our Reeve, Mr. D. Kavanagh, and some others were returning from a Council meeting after dark on horseback, and stopped to water their horses at Egan creek. Mr. Kavanagh's horse was crowded down stream by the others, got astride of a log, and finally rolled over into a dangerous hole with soft bottom. The horse kicked, sprang, and rolled, and Mr. Kavanagh's foot being fast in one stirrup he was plunged under water several times but at last succeeded in disengaging his foot, and reached terra firma in safety, after a narrow escape.

P. S.—Accounts have come in from Doyle's Corners and other places north of here of serious damage done by the late frosts, spring wheat and other grain cut down and much injured. We have also suffered here, but not to the extent that they have further back.

SYLVANUS.

June 8th, 1878.

A Journalistic Silver Wedding

Was celebrated by ORANGE JUDD, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his connection with the *American Agriculturist*, by the introduction of new, vigorous, and competent workers in both the editorial and business departments, in the persons of Hon. David W. Judd and Mr. Wm. R. Beckwith, each of whom have had considerable journalistic experience, and Mr. E. H. Libby, founder and late editor of the *Scientific Farmer*. Mr. Judd, Dr. Thurber, and the other efficient associates continue active work—the changes being additions rather than an exchange of workers, for the purpose of strengthening the *American Agriculturist* in character and circulation, if that be possible in a journal which now visits so many scores of thousands of country homes.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$1 05 to $1 08
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 31
Peas,	0 56 to 0 58
Butter,	0 07 to 0 16
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40 to 0 47
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 00

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$5 50 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 25 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 09 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

NOTE LOST.

LOST, or stolen, on last Saturday week, a note for $21, made by James McLure in favor of Margaret Powers, both of the township of Madoc. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.

MARGARET POWERS.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61-3t

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court will be held pursuant to *The Voters List Act*, by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the Town Hall, Huntingdon, on the 20th of June, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of Huntingdon, for 1877.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

J. G. FOSTER,
Clerk of the said municipality.

Moira, May 25th, 1878. 62-2t.

THE SUN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 164 ST. JAMES ST.

THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., ... *President.*
T. JAMES CLAXTON, ... *Vice-President.*
M. H. GAULT, ... *Managing Director*
R. MACAULAY, ... *Secretary.*
W. T. McINTYRE, *Gen. Agent.* R. P. HAMILTON, *Agent, Belleville.*

Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

Boots and Shoes.

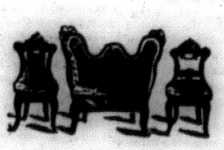
We have received another case of Women's double soled Prunella Balmorals, at 75 cents a pair, to which we invite special attention.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 13th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's. At Maybee's.



At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

WRIGHT'S
Grocery, Provision,
—AND—
LIQUOR STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT.

Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc
Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E.D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

SIGN OF THE
BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:
J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT
been fooled long enough with high prices?
HELP US TO
Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Wincoys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 50c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO.,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

man had been transformed by education.

Meanwhile the train was about to leave Allahabad. The Parsee was waiting. Mr. Fogg paid him the compensation agreed upon, without exceeding it a farthing. This astonished Passepartout a little, who knew every thing that his master owed to the devotion of the guide. The Parsee, in fact, had risked his life voluntarily in the affair at Pillaji; and if, later, the Hindoos should learn it, he would hardly escape their vengeance.

The question of Kiouni also remained. What would be done with an elephant bought so dearly?

But Phileas Fogg had already taken a resolution upon this point.

"Parsee," he said to the guide, "you have been serviceable and devoted. I have paid for your service, but not for your devotion. Do you wish this elephant? It is yours."

The eyes of the guide sparkled.

"Your honor is giving me a fortune!" he cried.

"Accept, guide," replied Mr. Fogg, "and I will be yet your debtor."

"Good!" cried Passepartout. "Take him, friend! Kiouni is a brave and courageous animal."

And going to the brave he gave him some lumps of sugar, saying:—

"Here, Kiouni, here, here!"

The elephant uttered some grunts of satisfaction. Then taking Passepartout by the waist, and encircling him with his trunk, he raised him as high as his head. Passepartout, not at all frightened, caressed the animal, who replaced him gently on the ground, and to the shaking of the honest Kiouni's trunk there answered a vigorous shaking of the good fellow's hand.

A few moments after, Phileas Fogg, Sir Francis Cromarty, and Passepartout, seated in a comfortable car, the best seat in which Mrs. Aouda occupied, were running at full speed towards Benares.

Eighty miles at the most separate this place from Allahabad, and they were passed over in two hours.

During this passage the young woman completely revived; the drowsy fumes of the "hang" disappeared.

What was her astonishment to find herself on this railway, in this compartment, clothed in European habiliments, in the midst of travellers entirely unknown to her.

At first her companions gave her the greatest care, and revived her with a few drops of liquor; then the brigadier-general told the story. He dwelt upon the devotion of Phileas Fogg, who had not hesitated to stake his life to save her, and upon the denouement of the adventure, due to the bold imagination of Passepartout.

Mr. Fogg let him go on without saying a word. Passepartout, quite ashamed, repeated that "it was not worth while."

Mrs. Aouda thanked her deliverers profusely, by her tears more than her words. Her beautiful eyes, rather than her lips, were the interpreters of her gratitude. Then, her thoughts carrying her back to the scenes of the suttee, seeing again the Indian country where so many dangers still awaited her, she shuddered with terror.

Phileas Fogg understood what was passing in Mrs. Aouda's mind, and, to reassure her, offered, very coolly, to take her to Hong Kong, where she might remain until this affair had died out.

Mrs. Aouda accepted the offer gratefully. At Hong Kong there resided one of her relatives, a Parsee like herself, and one of the principal merchants of that city, which is entirely English, though occupying a point on the Chinese coast.

At half-past twelve, noon, the train stopped at the Benares station. The Brahmin legends assert that this place occupies the site of an ancient Cast, which was formerly suspended in space, between the zenith and the nadir, like Mahomet's tomb. But at this more material period Benares, the Athens of India, in the saying of the Orientals, was prosaically resting on the earth, and Passepartout could for an instant see its brick houses, its clay huts, which gave it a very desolate appearance, without any local color.

Here was where Sir Francis Cromarty was going to stop. The troops which he was rejoining were camping a few miles to the north of the city. The brigadier-general then made his adieus to Phileas Fogg, wishing him all possible success, and expressing the wish that he would recommence the journey in a less original, but more profitable manner. Mr. Fogg pressed lightly his companion's fingers. The parting greetings of Mrs. Aouda were more demonstrative. She would never forget what she owed Sir Francis Cromarty. As for Passepartout he was honored with a hearty shake of the hand by the general. Quite affected, he asked where and when he could be of service to him. Then they parted.

Leaving Benares, the railway followed in part the valley of the Ganges. Through the windows of the car, the weather being quite clear, appeared the varied country of Behar, mountains covered with verdure, fields of barley, corn, and wheat, jungles full of green alligators, villages well kept, forests yet green. A few elephants, and zebus with large humps, came to bathe in the waters of the sacred river, and also, notwithstanding the advanced season and the already cold temperature, bands of Hindoos of both sexes, who were piously performing their holy abultions. These faithful ones, the bitter enemies of Buddhism, are fervent sectaries of the Brahmin religion which is incarnate in these three persons:—Vishnu, the solar deity; Shiva, the divine personification of the natural forces; and Brahma, the supreme master of priests and legislators. But in what light would Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu regard this India, now "Britonized," when some steamboat passes puffing and disturbing the consecrated waters of the Ganges, frightening the gulls flying over its surface, the turtles swarming on its banks, and the faithful stretched along its shores.

All this panorama passed like a flash, and frequently a cloud of steam concealed its details from them. The travellers could scarcely see the fort of Chunar, twenty miles to the southeast of Benares, the old stronghold of the rajahs of Behar, Ghazepour, and its large rose-water manufactories; the tomb of Lord Cornwallis rising on the left bank of the Ganges; the fortified town of Buxar; Patna, the great manufacturing and commercial city, where the principal opium market in India is held; Monghir, a more than European town, as English as Manchester or Birmingham, famous for its iron foundries, its manufactories of cutlery, and whose high chimneys cover with black smoke the heavens of Brahma—a real fist-blow in the country of dreams!

Then night came, and in the midst of the howlings of the tigers, the bears, and the wolves, which fled before the locomotive, the train passed on at full speed, and they saw nothing of the wonders of Bengal, or Golconda, or Gour in ruins, or Mourshedabad, the former capital, or Burdwan, or Hougly, or Chandernagar, that French point in the Indian territory, on which Passepartout would have been proud to see his native flag floating.

CHAPTER XV.—IN WHICH THE BAG WITH THE BANK-NOTES IS BELIEVED OF A FEW THOUSAND POUNDS MORE!

The train had stopped at the station. Passepartout first got out of the car, and was followed by Mr. Fogg, who aided his young companion to descend. Phileas Fogg counted on going directly to the Hong Kong steamer, in order to fix Mrs. Aouda there comfortably, whom he did not wish to leave as long as she was in this country, so dangerous to her.

At the moment that Mr. Fogg was going out of the station a policeman approached him and said:—

"Mr. Phileas Fogg?"

"I am he."

"Is this man your servant?" added the policeman, pointing to Passepartout.

"Yes."

"You will both be so kind as to follow me."

Mr. Fogg made no movement indicating any surprise. This agent was a representative of the law, and for every Englishman the law is sacred. Passepartout, with his French habits, wanted to discuss the matter, but the policeman touched him with his stick, and Phileas Fogg made him a sign to obey.

"This young lady can accompany us?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"She can," replied the policeman.

The policeman conducted Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, and Passepartout to a palki-ghari, a sort of four-wheeled vehicle with four seats, drawn by two horses. They started. No one spoke during the twenty-minutes' ride.

The vehicle first crossed the "black town," with its narrow streets, its huts in which grovelled a miscellaneous population, dirty and ragged; then they passed through the European town, adorned with brick houses, shaded by cocoa-nut trees, bristling with masts, through which, notwithstanding the early hour, were driving handsomely dressed gentlemen, in elegant turn-outs.

The palki-ghari stopped before a dwelling of plain appearance, but which was not used for private purposes. The policeman let his prisoners out, for they could, indeed, be called thus, and he led them into a room with grated windows, saying to them:

"At half-past eight you will appear before Judge Obadiah."

Then he left, and closed the door.

"See! we are prisoners!" cried Passepartout, dropping into a chair.

Mrs. Aouda, addressing Mr. Fogg immediately, said in a voice whose emotion she sought in vain to disguise:—

"Sir, you must leave me! It is on my account you are pursued! It is because you have rescued me!"

Phileas Fogg contented himself with saying that that would not be possible. Pursued on account of this suttee affair! Inadmissible! How would the complainants dare present themselves? There was a mistake. Mr. Fogg added that, in any event, he would not abandon the young woman, and that he would take her to Hong Kong.

"But the steamer leaves at noon!" remarked Passepartout.

"Before noon we will be on board," was the simple reply of the impassible gentleman.

This was so flatly asserted that even Passepartout could not help saying to himself:

"Parbleu! that is certain! before noon we will be on board!" But he was not at all reassured.

At half-past eight the door of the room was opened. The policeman reappeared, and he led the prisoners into the next room. It was a court-room, and quite a large crowd, composed of Europeans and natives, already occupied the rear of the room.

Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, and Passepartout were seated on a bench in front of the seats reserved for the magistrate and the clerk.

This magistrate, Judge Obadiah, entered almost immediately, followed by the clerk. He was a large, fat man. He took down a wig hung on a nail and hastily put it on his head.

"The first case," he said.

But putting his hand to his head, he said:—

"Humph! this is not my wig!"

"That's a fact, Mr. Obadiah, it is mine," replied the clerk.

"My dear Mr. Oysterpuff, how do you think that a judge can give a wise sentence with a clerk's wig?"

An exchange of wigs had been made. During these preliminaries Passepartout was boiling over with impatience, for the hands appeared to him to move terribly fast over the face of the large clock in the court-room.

"The first case," said Judge Obadiah again.

"Phileas Fogg?" said Clerk Oysterpuff.

"Here I am," replied Mr. Fogg.

"Passepartout?"

"Present!" replied Passepartout.

"Good!" said Judge Obadiah. "For two days, prisoners, you have been looked for upon the arrival of all the trains from Bombay."

"But of what are we accused?" cried Passepartout impatiently.

"You shall know now," replied the judge.

"Sir," said Mr. Fogg then, "I am an English citizen, and have the right——"

"Have you been treated disrespectfully," asked Mr. Obadiah.

"Not at all."

"Very well, let the complainants come in."

Upon the order of the judge a door was opened, and three Hindoo priests were led in by a tipstaff.

"Well, well!" murmured Passepartout, "they are the rascals who were going to burn our young lady!"

The priests stood up before the judge, and the clerk read in a loud voice a complaint of sacrilege, preferred against Mr. Phileas Fogg and his servant, accused of having violated a place consecrated by the Brahmin religion.

"You have heard the charge?" the judge asked Phileas Fogg.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Fogg, consulting his watch, "and I confess it."

"Ah! You confess?"

"I confess and expect these three priests to confess in their turn what they were going to do at the pagoda of Pillaji."

The priests looked at each other. They did not seem to understand the words of the accused.

"Truly!" cried Passepartout impetuously, "at the pagoda of Pillaji, where they were going to burn their victim!"

More stupefaction of the priests, and profound astonishment of Judge Obadiah.

"What victim?" he answered. "Burn whom? In the heart of the city of Bombay?"

"Bombay!" cried Passepartout.

"Certainly. We are not speaking of the pagoda of Pillaji, but of the pagoda of Malebar in Bombay."

"And as a proof here are the desecrator's shoes," added the clerk, putting a pair on his desk.

"My shoes!" cried Passepartout, who, surprised at the last charge, could not prevent this involuntary exclamation.

The confusion in the minds of the master and servant may be imagined. They had forgotten the incident of the pagoda of Bombay, and that was the very thing which had brought them before the magistrate in Calcutta.

In fact, Fix understood the advantage that he might get from this unfortunate affair. Delaying his departure twelve hours, he had taken counsel with the priests of Malebar Hill, and had promised them large damages, knowing very well that the English Government was very severe upon this kind of trespass; then by the following train he had sent them forward on the track of the perpetrator. But, in consequence of the time employed in the deliverance of the young widow, Fix and the Hindoos arrived at Calcutta before Phileas Fogg and his servant, whom the authorities, warned by telegraph, were to arrest as they got out of the train. The disappointment of Fix may be judged of, when he learned that Phileas Fogg had not yet arrived in the capital of India. He was compelled to think that his robber, stopping at one of the stations of the Peninsular Railway, had taken refuge in the northern provinces. For twenty-four hours, in the greatest uneasiness, Fix watched for him at the station. What was his joy then when, this very morning, he saw him get out of the car, accompanied, it is true, by a young woman whose presence he could not explain. He immediately sent a policeman after him; and this is how Mr. Fogg, Passepartout, and the widow of the rajah of Bundelcund were taken before Judge Obadiah.

And if Passepartout had been less preoccupied with his affair, he would have perceived in a corner of the room the detective, who followed the discussion with an interest easy to understand, for at Calcutta, as at Bombay, and as at Suez, the warrant of arrest was still not at hand.

But Judge Obadiah had taken a note of the confession escaped from Passepartout, who would have given all he possessed to recall his imprudent words.

"The facts are admitted?" said the judge.

"Admitted," replied Mr. Fogg coldly.

"Inasmuch," continued the judge, "as the English law intends to protect equally and rigorously all the religions of the people of India the trespass being admitted by this man Passepartout, convicted of having violated with sacrilegious feet the pavement of the pagoda of Malebar Hill in Bombay, on the 20th day of October, I sentence the said Passepartout to fifteen days' imprisonment, and a fine of three hundred pounds."

"Three hundred pounds!" cried Passepartout, who was really only alive to the fine.

"Silence!" said the tipstaff in a shrill voice.

"And," added Judge Obediah, "inasmuch as it is not materially proved that there was not a connivance between the servant and the master, the latter of whom ought to be held responsible for the acts and gestures of a servant in his employ, I detain the said Phileas Fogg and sentence him to eight days' imprisonment and one hundred and fifty pounds fine. Clerk, call another case!"

Fix, in his corner, experienced an unspeakable satisfaction. Phileas Fogg, detained eight days in Calcutta! It would be more than time enough for the warrant to arrive.

Passepartout was crushed. This sentence would ruin his master. A wager of twenty thousand pounds lost, and all because, in the height of folly, he had gone into that cursed pagoda!

Phileas Fogg, as much master of himself as if this sentence did not concern him, did not even knit his eyebrows. But at the moment that the clerk was calling another case, he rose and said:—

"I offer bail."

"It is your right," replied the judge.

Fix felt a cold shudder down his back, but he recovered himself again, when he heard the judge, "in consideration of the fact of Phileas Fogg and his servant both being strangers," fix the bail for each at the enormous sum of one thousand pounds.

TO BE CONTINUED.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry

GOT UP TO ORDER,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Repairs promptly attended to.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note qefore the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN,
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 15th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits AND *Vegetables*

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in Mi shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.
ADVERTISING RATES:
Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c.
TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A. T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,
On Thursday Evening, June 20th,
at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, June 24th,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, July 9th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, JR., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."
Back Numbers sent free to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 64. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, June 20, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
☞ Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Ostling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, 467 St. Paul St. Montreal
27-2m

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER, Madoc.
49-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON, on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS, Proprietor.
45.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees, well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

SITTING AROUND.

They are sitting around upon barrels and chairs,
Discussing their own and their neighbors affairs,
And the look of content that is seen on each face
Seems to say, "I have found my appropriate place,"
Sitting around.

In bar-rooms and groceries calmly they sit,
And serenely chew borrowed tobacco, and spit,
While the stories they tell, and the jokes that they crack,
Show their hearts have grown hard and undoubtedly black,
While sitting around.

The "sitter around" is no man of means,
And his face wouldn't pass for a quart of white beans,
Yet he somehow or other contrives to exist,
And is frequently seen with a drink in his fist,
While sitting around.

The loungers they toil not, nor yet do they spin
Unless it be yarns, while enjoying their gin;
They are people of leisure, yet often, 'tis true,
They allude to the work they're intending to do
While sitting around.

They've a habit of talking of other men's wives,
As they whittle up sticks with their horn-handled knives;
They're a scaly old set, and wherever you go,
You'll find them in groups or strung out in a row,
Sitting around.

Detroit Free Press.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. Nettle was recently married to a Miss Thorn. That's what you might call a "prickly pair."

When I hear a man bragging about what he did last year and what he's going to do next year, I can tell pretty well what he's doing now.

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?"—"Oh, yes I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

An eccentric clergyman lately said in one of his sermons that about the commonest proof we have that man is made of clay is the brick so often found in his hat.

"Maria," said a pious husband, "them wicked Smiths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sunday. To-morrow I'll set the dog on their chickens."

"How well he plays for one so young," said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy and his monkey performed near her door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

A Michigan father writes to the faculty of Yale: "What are your terms for a year? And does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well as to row a boat?"

Circuses are a little backward this season. Only five of them are the "biggest show on earth." Each of the other six is simply the "most complete aggregation on the road."

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We'd have to blow our brains out to do that," was the reply.

A man who eats fried onions can make more enemies in a shorter time than any other human being, with one exception, and that is he who devours them raw. We couldn't help but let this fact leek out.

"This life," says Josh Billings, "is like a game of cards. We must play the hand dealt to us, and the credit is not so much in winning, as in playing a poor hand well." Which being interpreted means that every man ought to make the most of his opportunities.

A text worthy of remembrance is: "He that contemneth small things shall fall by little and little." Could not many an unsuccessful person look back and see that it has been the neglect of small things that has caused the want of success?

To succeed in anything great and worthy, you must have something more than earnestness, more than determination; you must have enthusiasm, that divine madness which impels a man to suffer and do in spite of himself, and so compels fortune, compels the fates to surrender to his all-conquering endeavor.

Real affection is independent. A woman may passionately love a man who does not care for her, and men have gone mad for the sake of women who were indifferent to them. That affection survives coldness or even contempt on the part of the object is a stronger proof of its strength than jealousy, however well founded.

The acknowledgment of a fault is often more effectual than any deed of atonement, and confession is speedily followed by forgiveness. Words, which are as the little second-hand of life, are often of more consequence than deeds, which come round seldom, like the hour hand. And in the artificial relations of cultivated people, actions can never atone for language.

HONESTY.—Like the mountain oak, fast rooted among the rocks, bidding defiance to storm and tempest, nor bending to the assailing winds and furious blasts, is the honest man. Steady, firm, self-reliant, invincible to Fortune's shaft, and above surrounding circumstances, he stands "the noblest work of God." This world's good or ill fortune can neither raise nor depress him. Through all the changing scenes of life, through every mutation of the world, whose elements are one and all continually passing away, he is the same. His relation to the whole order of nature and to his God never changes. His hold is on heaven.

"He that finds
One drop of heaven's sweet mercy in this cup,
Can dig, beg, rot, and perish, well content,
So he may wrap himself in honest rags
At his last gasp."

POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

The following was written by Jimuel Briggs, a humorous political writer on the staff of the late *Toronto National*, and, we think, we can not be accused of favoring either party by publishing it:—

What are politics?
The science of obtaining a living at the public expense.
Would you denominate a convicted criminal a politician?
Well—hardly.
Define the difference.
The criminal has been found out, while it should be the object of every politician to escape detection.
Right you are. What must every politician profess?
Supreme devotion to the interests of his country and fidelity to his party leaders.
What are the principal parties?
Grits and Tories.
What is a Grit?
He is opposed to the Tories.
What is a Tory?
He is down on the Grits.
Is this the only difference?
There is no other visible to the naked eye.
What is the chief end of man?
A Government office.
How are such obtained?
By subservience to the party in power!
How came they in power?
By professions of purity and economy.
What do you understand by "Purity?"
The expenditure of money to elect members of Parliament of the right stamp.
And by "Economy?"
The outlay of the public funds to promote the best interests of the country which are identical with those of the government's supporters.
Have the Grits a monopoly of these virtues?
No; they are oft times practised by Tories when in office.
Who is the chief Grit?
George Brown.
For what is he celebrated?
"Globe," feet, reciprocity, dictatorship, libel suits, obstinacy.
Name the leading Tory.
Sir John A. Macdonald.
What is the first arena of the political aspirant?
The Local Legislature.
What is the Local Legislature?
A large and proportionately disreputable County Council.
What are the advantages of being there?
Sessional allowance, mileage, stealings, free stationery, bribes from promoters of private bills, dead-head advertising in the press, and offices for your friends.
Correct! Who are the ministry?
Mowat, Fraser, Wood, Pardee, and I believe one or two more, but am not certain.
What are those four respectively distinguished for?
Respectable mediocrity, flamboyant co-religionist rhetoric, consequential imbecility and dullness.
What have the ministry done to render them famous in the annals of their country?
Timber sales, gerrymandering, and other things too numerous to mention.
Is it possible that such a government should long be sustained?
All things are possible with Mr. Brown.
What is the Opposition?
An uncertain and incongruous body without head, tail or middle.
Who are its leaders?
It has none, every man in its ranks considers himself entitled to his position.
On what principle is the country justified in keeping the Mowat ministry in office?
On that of chosing the least of two evils.
Who presides over the House?
The Speaker.
What are his duties?
To decide in favor of the Government on points of order, and exercise the rightsof hospitality.
From whom does the Ministry derive its authority?
From Brown.
How many Browns are there?
There is but one Brown, and one mediator between Brown and man, which is the "Globe."
Does it contain all that is necessary for our guidance?
It does, and whoso will not receive the same, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a Tory.
Thus endeth the first lesson.

A PRACTICAL USE FOR DOGS.—It is a fact perhaps not generally known that there is a firm doing business in San Francisco, who purchase the thousands of dogs slaughtered by the pound-master of that city, or that may have been otherwise killed; for which they pay forty cents each. The carcasses are conveyed to the manufactory at South San Francisco, where the skins are removed and sold to the tanneries; the hair taken off and resold to the plasterers, the hides tanned, made into gloves, and sold in the market. The denuded carcass is then thrown into a huge cauldron and boiled until the bones are easily separated from the flesh; when they are removed and sold to the sugar refiners, where they are ground to powder and used to clarify sugar. The oil that rises to the surface of the boiling mass is skimmed off and manufactured into cod liver oil, and the remainder is used for the purpose of fattening hogs.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Love in woman's life is a history; in a man's it is an episode.

To despond is to be ungrateful beforehand. Be not looking for evil.

It is necessary to allow the night to pass over the injuries of the evening.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time.

Do not shorten the long nights by slumber, nor prolong the short days by wickedness.

Whatever good the world may say of us, it never says anything of which we are not aware.

If a word spoken in its time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.

To use the hands in making quicklime into mortar is better than to cross them on the breast in idleness.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

It is he who has much and wants more who is poor, and he who has little and is therewith content who is rich.

To think well of every other man's condition, and to dislike our own, is one of the misfortunes of human nature.

Flint may be melted—we see it daily—but an ungrateful heart cannot; no, not by the strongest and noblest of flames.

The most sure method of subjecting yourself to be deceived is to consider yourself more cunning than other people.

Most women are endowed with such naturally endearing charms, that even their very presence is generally beneficial.

Hard work prevents worry. "Work, but don't worry," the old saw says; but some people don't work, so they take it out in worrying.

No branch of business can be successfully prosecuted without labor, and it is equally true that a fair amount of intelligence is needed in order to succeed.

The more we know of history the less shall we esteem the subjects of it; and to despise our species in the price we must too often pay for our knowledge of it.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time; and as it would be great folly to shoe horses—as Nero did—with gold, so it is to spend time in trifles.

He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance. Hope is always liberal, and they who trust her promises make little scruple of revelling to-day on the profits of to-morrow.

No life can be well ended that has not been well spent, and what life has been well spent that has had no purpose, that has accomplished no object—that has realized no hopes?

Probably the happiest period in life most frequently is in middle age, when the eager passions of youth are cooled, and the infirmities of age not yet begun, as we see that the shadows, which are at morning and evening so large, almost entirely disappear at midday.

If a bee stings you, will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury do not go about the streets proclaiming it and be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you may have received.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

It is not every orator who can make a successful after dinner speech. It demands more wit than eloquence, and an adaption to those who, being full of turtle and turnot, would rather be pleased than instructed. To listen to one who knows how to do it is pleasant, but to hear a wearisome man stammer out dislocated sentences, is painful.

An English general at a public dinner was asked to respond to a toast complimentary to the army. He was a hero in the field, but so panic-stricken was he when standing on his legs at the dinner-table, that he said:—

"May it please your Royal Highness, I rise—the army—the British army—whose valorous—hem, hem,—I say the army"—

Here a friend pulled the gallant soldier by the coat-tails and whispered, "Thank the gentlemen and sit down."

The general obeyed.

Another distinguished officer, on a similar occasion, knowing that he had been chosen to return thanks for the army, instead of dining made pencil notes. He may have outlined a good speech, but what he said was:—

"My lords and gentlemen—my lords and gentlemen,—unexpectedly called,"—here he looked at the notes,—"I say unexpectedly called upon,"—here the notes dropped under the table,—"England is an island—and—and"—here he paused for some time—"and may she remain so."

When you see a woman balancing herself on one foot, kicking the other wildly out behind her and skillfully swoop up in her hand a fantail train, don't be alarmed; she isn't going to have a fit—she is about to cross a dirty gutter.

If you want to be happy never ask a favor. Give as many as you can, and if any are freely offered it is not necessary to be too proud to take them; but never ask for or stand waiting for any.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.
BY JULES VERNE.

It would cost Mr. Fogg two thousand pounds, unless he would be cleared from his sentence.

"I will pay it," said that gentleman.

And he took from the bag which Passepartout carried a bundle of bank-notes, which he placed on the clerk's desk.

"This sum will be returned to you on coming out of prison," said the judge. "In the meantime, you are free under bail."

"Come," said Phileas Fogg to his servant.

"But they should at least return my shoes," cried Passepartout, with an angry movement.

They returned him his shoes.

"These are dear!" he murmured; "more than a thousand pounds apiece. Without counting that they pinch me!"

Passepartout, with a very pitiful look, followed Mr. Fogg, who had offered his arm to the young woman. Fix still hoped that his robber would not decide to surrender this sum of two thousand pounds, and that he would serve out his eight days in prison. He put himself, then, on Fogg's tracks.

Mr. Fogg took a carriage, into which Mrs. Aouda, Passepartout, and he got immediately. Fix ran behind the carriage, which soon stopped on one of the wharves of the city.

Half a mile out in the harbor the Rangoon was anchored, her sailing flag hoisted to the top of the mast. Eleven o'clock struck. Mr. Fogg was one hour ahead. Fix saw him get out of the carriage, and embark in a boat with Mrs. Aouda and his servant. The detective stamped his foot.

"The rascal!" he cried: "he is going off! Two thousand pounds sacrificed! Prodigal as a robber! Ah! I will follow him to the end of the world, if it is necessary; but, at the rate at which he is going, all the stolen money will be gone!"

The detective had good reason for making this remark. In fact, since he left London, what with travelling expenses, rewards, the elephant purchase, bail, and fines, Phileas Fogg had already scattered more than five thousand pounds on his route, and the percentage of the sum recovered, promised to the detectives, was constantly diminishing.

CHAPTER XVI.—IN WHICH FIX HAS NOT THE APPEARANCE OF KNOWING ANYTHING ABOUT THE MATTERS CONCERNING WHICH THEY TALK TO HIM.

The Rangoon, one of the vessels employed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Chinese and Japanese seas, was an iron screw steamer, of seventeen hundred and seventy tons, and nominally of four hundred horse-power. She was equally swift, but not so comfortable as the Mongolia. Mrs. Aouda was not as well fixed in her quarters as Phileas Fogg would have desired. But, after all, it was only a distance of three thousand five hundred miles, and the young woman did not show herself a troublesome passenger.

During the first few days of the passage Mrs. Aouda became better acquainted with Phileas Fogg. On every occasion she showed him the liveliest gratitude. The phlegmatic gentleman listened to her, at least in appearance, with the most extreme indifference, not one tone of his voice or gesture betraying in him the slightest emotion. He saw that she was wanting in nothing. At certain hours he came regularly, if not to talk with her, at least to listen to her. He fulfilled toward her the duties of the strictest politeness, but with the grace and startling effects of an automaton whose movements had been put together for that purpose. Mrs. Aouda did not know what to think of him, but Passepartout had explained to her a little the eccentric character of his master. He had told her what sort of a wager was taking him round the world. Mrs. Aouda had smiled! but, after all, she owed her life to him, and her deliverer could not lose, because she saw him through her gratitude.

Mrs. Aouda confirmed the narrative of the guide in reference to her affecting history. She belonged, in fact, to the race which occupies the first rank among the natives. Several Parsee merchants have made large fortunes in India in the cotton trade. One of them, Sir James Jejeebhoy, was raised to the nobility by the English Government, and Mrs. Aouda was a relative of this rich person, who lived in Bombay. It was indeed a cousin of Sir Jejeebhoy, the honorable Jejeeh, whom she counted on joining at Hong Kong. Would she find a refuge with him and assistance? She could not say so positively. To which Mr. Fogg replied that she should not be uneasy, and everything would be mathematically arranged. That was the phrase he used.

Did the young woman understand this horrible adverb? We do not know. However, her large eyes were fixed upon those of Mr. Fogg—her large eyes "clear as the sacred lakes of Himilaya!" But the intractable Fogg, as reserved as ever, did not seem to be the man to throw himself into this lake.

The first part of the Rangoon's voyage was accomplished under excellent conditions. The weather was moderate. All the lower portion of the immense Bay of Bengal was favorable to the steamer's progress. The Rangoon soon sighted the great Andamen, the principal one of the group of islands, which is distinguished by navigators at a great distance by the picturesque Saddle Peak mountain, two thousand four hundred feet high.

They kept pretty close to the coast. The savage Papeuns of the island did not show themselves. They are beings in the lowest grade of humanity, but they have been wrongfully called cannibals.

The panoramic development of this island was superb. Immense forests of palm trees, arecas, bamboo, nutmeg trees, teak-wood, giant mimosas, and tree-like ferns covered the country in the foreground, and in the background there,

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 20, 1878.

A TRIP TO ST. JOHN.

Having been appointed as delegate from North Hastings to the annual meeting of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A. and believing that a trip to the sea coast would tend to improve failing health, we started on Friday, the 31st ult., for the City of St. John, N. B., at which place the annual meeting was to be held. Leaving Belleville at 12 o'clock noon, we found that a large number of Grand Lodge officers and delegates were on board the train, among whom were Wm. White, G. D. C., Tweed, Wm. Anderson, G. T., Mountain View, W. J. Parkhill, Grand Master, Ontario West, Thos Keyes, G. Sec., St. Catharines, and Thos. Gordon, Esq., Reeve of Hungerford. The weather was delightful—all that could be wished for—the company first-class, and the time passed pleasantly away as the train dashed rapidly along. We took particular notice of the appearance of the crops, and were struck with the fact that no where on our journey did we observe anything to compare with those in the immediate vicinity of our own village. From Kingston eastward we noticed the season gradually becoming later, until we found at Quebec that the spring plowing and seeding were just commencing. Just before dusk we crossed the River Ottawa, which presented one of the most pleasing scenes we have ever witnessed; the innumerable small islands, bathed in the softest light, rising out of the placid water, presented a landscape to our eyes, the memory of which will not soon be effaced. Montreal was reached at 9:30 p. m., and here a general rush was made to secure sleeping berths; a number of our party had, however, telegraphed ahead for an additional sleeping car, so that nearly all were accommodated, and in a short time many of us were endeavoring to obtain that rest of which we stood in so much need. The distance between Montreal and Quebec is about 180 miles, and Point Levi, opposite the latter place, was reached about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, where sufficient time was given to obtain a good breakfast at the Victoria Hotel.

From Point Levi to Riviere du Loup, the terminus of the G. T. R., occupied until about 2 p. m. This is, perhaps, the worst portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, the track being in such bad order that trains had to proceed very slowly in several places. At one place we observed an engine and some cars lying beside the track, which had been thrown off a day or two previously, killing a fireman. Of the farms, or farmers, along this part of the road we cannot say much in their favor. The farms appeared to vary in size from 25 to 200 yards in width, and from half a mile to three miles in length, many of them apparently without a cross fence from one end to the other. The plows appeared to be of the most primitive description, to which were hitched, in some places, only one horse, in others two, and strangest of all to us, in several instances a cow and horse composed the team. The harrows are three-cornered, with wooden teeth, and handles to enable the driver to press them into the ground. The land appeared to be good, some portions however, being very stony, but instead of utilizing the latter for fences, (of which there are none too many) they are left lying in broad heaps in all directions over the fields. On account of the narrow farms the farm houses along the main road are very close together, resembling the outskirts of a village or town. Houses, barns, and outbuildings are, with scarcely an exception, all whitewashed. Attached to nearly every barn is a windmill to work an old-fashioned apparatus for thrashing what grain they raise, consequently our modern thrashing machines are unknown there. If the houses were small and uncomfortable looking not so the churches, as every few miles we passed magnificent stone cathedrals, in size far exceeding anything in our village. Taken altogether the country appeared to be a fine one, but very poorly managed and cultivated, and a long way behind in this age of advancement and progress. What it wants is an infusion of our western blood and brains, and in a short time an entire change would be affected in the appearance of both farms and farmers.

TO BE CONTINUED.

STILL AFLOAT.—The Montreal *Witness* says:—"One of the Consolidated ten dollar bills, the issue of which was stolen and was subsequently cancelled by the Bank, was passed on a teller of the British North America Bank here on Saturday, who took it in a roll of other bills from their Halifax agency. Nearly all our banks have been losers by these bills to some extent, and the public should be on their guard."

Two of Bismarck's nieces, with whom he had quarrelled for some reason reported as futile, were lately applicants at a London agency for situations as governesses. They required the families to be titled.

The Empress of Russia is seriously ill.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

The leading statesmen of the Great Powers of Europe are now assembled in Congress at Berlin, and those questions and interests of which so much has been heard during the past few months, and which threatened to plunge Europe in another bloody war, are now under discussion. On these men a great responsibility rests, as the result of their deliberations will, no doubt, be a satisfactory settlement of this much vexed Eastern difficulty, or, on the other hand, the different powers will be left to settle it by force of arms as their own separate interests would seem to demand. Of the nations more directly interested, Russia and England occupy the most prominent position, and the utterances of the representatives in whom these nations have confided their destinies are generally taken as the text of the discussion. Of course the positions assumed by the other powers represented, Germany, Austria, Italy, France, and Turkey, is a matter of much speculation, as, in case of war, the advantages of having the support of one or more of these nations might be of the greatest possible benefit. Lord Beaconsfield, the English Premier, unwaveringly adheres to the policy laid down by the British Government at the first, and face to face with the great statesmen of Europe, he defends that policy in the same bold and defiant manner that has characterized him since it was first decided, in the interests of his country, to check the further advances of Russia. The deliberations of the Congress are not made public, but it is believed Austria sides with England, and it is also thought France and Italy will lend their support in the same quarter.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting for the purpose of forming an association for the township and village of Madoc, was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday last, at which there was a large attendance of the electors.

W. J. Allen, Esq., was appointed secretary for the township, S. D. Ross, Esq., secretary for the village, and S. Rollins, Esq., treasurer.

On motion it was resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed as Committees in the several School Sections:—

S. S. No. 1.—J. Robertson, S. Rollins, Sydmer Ross, Charles Kirk, P. Gillen.

No. 2.—J. Ault, Geo. Haggerty, R. West.

No. 3.—W. H. Jones, J. McCaffery, John Sagar, Hugh Golway.

No. 4.—John Reed, Joshua Broad, Wm. Swails, R. T. Ferguson, Jas. Kincaid.

No. 5.—W. Thompson, Jno. McCoy, Sr., John McCoy, Jr.

No. 6.—W. J. Allen, Jas. Caskey, John Long.

No. 7.—Henry Robinson, A. McInroy, M. Pigden.

No. 8.—M. Robinson, Geo. Empey, Chas. English.

No. 8.—Hugh Ketcheson, J. Burris, Jas. Moore.

No. 12.—D. Nicholson, Geo. Addison, S. McMechan.

No. 13.—W. H. Tumelty, J. Gillen, T. H. Tumelty.

No. 14.—Sylvester Fox, W. J. Best, F. Conlin, Chas. Sandford.

No. 16.—C. Raport, Jas. Blakely, R. Gawley.

No. 19.—S. McEwen, Jas. Sandford, Robt. Shaw.

After some further business the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Presidents, John Caskey and Jno. Robertson.

DREADFUL FATALITY IN AMELIASBURG.

A terrible catastrophe, resulting in the loss of the lives of two children and the narrow escape of a third from death by suffocation from smoke, occurred in the Township of Ameliasburg last night. At about 10 o'clock fire broke out in the kitchen in rear of the residence of Mr. George H. Sprung, in the 3rd concession of the township named, about six miles from Belleville, and in a few minutes a number of the neighbors gathered for the purpose of rendering assistance. In entering the house, it seems that the doors were left open, and the flames having meanwhile made rapid headway, the dense smoke which was generated was thus carried up stairs into the sleeping apartments, where there lay in sleep Mr. Sprung's eldest daughter, aged 12, an adopted son aged about 9, and a younger child. Busied as all were in trying to fight the flames and save effects, it is probable that for some precious minutes the danger of the slumbering children was not thought of, but soon an attempt, which proved to be only partially successful, was made to save them. The younger of the three children spoken of was rescued, when almost suffocated by smoke, but the two eldest became victims to the flames. Mrs. Sprung being severely burnt, it is stated, in her efforts to save them. The fire pursued its course unchecked, and completely destroyed the house, which was of brick, not even the walls being left standing we are informed.—*Intelligencer*.

Here is an item for the superstitious. A large and costly steel protrait of the poet Bryant hung in an office in Pittsfield, Mass. On the afternoon when he met with his accident the cord which held the portrait broke and it fell to the floor, shattering the frame and breaking the glass, but only slightly injuring the picture.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Mr. Rathbun, of Mill Point, is going to build a grain elevator in that village.

Campbellford has a little menagerie of its own. One bear, two foxes, and three ground-hogs comprise the list of "beasts."

Rev. E. B. Harper, M. A., of Belleville, has been elected President of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The staff of the Mill Point *Echo* were presented last week with a basket of ripe strawberries, the first of the season. The Editor says they were ok. What does that mean, boys?

Mr. Combs, a farmer residing near Hilton, was cruelly kicked and beaten by another person named Chatterson, on Saturday week last. He has been confined to bed ever since in consequence.

Doctors, waggon and harness makers do a good business in Campbellford. Another runaway smash-up occurred last week, and the above class of the population were made happy in consequence.

Breaking windows and pulling down signs is one way the roughs of Brighton have of putting in their time just now. Probably the next we hear of them they will be putting it in breaking stones at the County Jail.

The following are the names of the Bible Christian Ministers for the Cobourg District, appointed by Conference to stations in this locality:—Hungerford, T. J. Sabine; Huntingdon, R. Baker; Belleville, A. Richard; Campbellford, J. Archer and J. Hoskin.

The local column of the Trenton *Courier* contains European, American, and Canadian news items, personals, comic clippings, and, in fact, anything but locals. Our contemporary would be greatly improved if, in this respect, it were arranged more systematically.

The residence of Mr. Hirman Parry, in the 3rd con. of Sidney, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst. All the family, except Mr. Parry, who is recovering from a long illness, were at church, near by, when Mr. Parry gave the alarm, and soon the congregation were on the spot rescuing the furniture and saving the other buildings.

The Candidature in Prince Edward has been dull and prosy on both sides up to the present, but now there seems to be more life infused into the work. There are three candidates in the field, Mr. James McCuaig, Conservative, Dr. Platt, Grit, and Mr. James Hart, Independent. We expect there will be a pretty close brush for it, but the Conservatives feel confident of electing Mr. McCuaig.—*Echo*.

A remarkable discovery was made a few days ago near Norwood. While a man was engaged in getting out rails he came across a solid mass of strange looking stuff burned by the roots of a large tree, and on a close examination found the heap to compose a lot of what once were dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and other articles of clothing. A merchant of Norwood recognized, on finding some pieces not totally decayed, them to have been stolen from his store about ten years ago, by gypsies. The value of the goods stolen at that time was estimated at nearly $200.

The following is the programme for the inaugural demonstration at Belleville, on Dominion Day:—A grand procession, consisting of the military (15th and 49th Battalions,) 500 firemen, the tradesmen of the city representing the different branches of industry in full operation, and the citizens in carriages, to be formed at the City Hall at 10 a. m., and proceed through the principal streets to the Agricultural Grounds, where the games will commence at one o'clock. There will be a grand display in this line, in which the most noted athletes will take part. A torchlight procession of the firemen will take place from the City Hall at 8 o'clock, proceeding through the principal streets to the Agricultural grounds. At 8:30 Prof. Hand, of Hamilton, will proceed with a brilliant exhibition of fireworks. The civic banquet will take place in the evening at 9 o'clock.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Wm. Cullen Bryant died at 5:30 this morning.

Mr. Bryant was unconscious and failed to recognize those who stood around his bedside. At 2 o'clock a sudden change for the worse came over him. His daughter, Miss Bryant, his granddaughter, Miss Goodwin, and his doctors, were summoned, and remained with him to the last. He passed away peacefully. He had been unconscious ever since the accident, except that for a few moments he would count slowly, as if testing his memory. The features look wonderfully life-like and tranquil. Mr. Bryant often expressed a wish that he should be buried in Roslin, Long Island, beside his wife, and his wishes will be respected. The funeral will probably be on Saturday, from Dr. Bellows Church.

The funeral of the late William Cullen Bryant takes place on Friday. The remains will be privately interred at Roslyn, L. I.

THE INDIAN WAR.

U. S. TROOPS PREPARING FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

SILVER CITY, Idaho, June 17.—Gen. Howard reached Camp Lyons yesterday. Whipple's companies of over a hundred mounted men are moving to join Col. Bernard's command. Bernard's command left the sheep ranche yesterday in the direction of Stein's Mountain. A junction is to be effected this evening or to-morrow morning. Howard left Camp Lyons this morning for Malheur. He intends to proceed up to Malheur with three companies of cavalry, and be prepared to head off the hostiles. An effort will be made to corral the savages. There are however, nearly seven hundred Indians on the warpath, including Bannocks, Nezperces, Shoshonees, and Piutes. During Sarah Winnemucca's recent trip in the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war-paint on her face, and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movements and strength of the hostiles. The savages had captured three men, one of them a letter-carrier, and were going to kill him. On Friday last a Piute chief, Natchez, determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council and made an excuse to leave a few moments on a plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by previous arrangment, succeeded in escaping. Eagle of Light demanded of Winnemucca and Eagen that they *join* the hostiles. They steadily refused, claiming they had made a treaty with the whites and could not take up arms against them now. They wanted the Bannocks to go back to Fort Hill, where they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles. Camp Lyon is to be made the base of supplies for the centre and left wing of the attacking forces. Chief Winnemucca started from Bernard's command yesterday to bring in some of his people. It is feared he may have been captured.

SILVER CITY, June 17.—General Howard left Camp Lyon this morning, accompanied by some members of his staff, a few soldiers, and Sallie Winnemucca, in all about a dozen. The Indians are reported burning buildings at Stein's Mountains, and committing other depredations. Large numbers of Piutes are held as prisoners on account of a refusal to join the hostiles. Winnemucca is reported killed. Three columns will be moving on the hostiles' position at Steins Mountain to-morrow. The Harny and Malheur settlers at White House are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to-day on Burley, very near Express Ranche, capturing a large number of horses.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A WIFE BEHEADS HER HUSBAND WITH AN AXE.

BURKSVILLE, Va., June 9.—This town was thrown into a horrible excitement to-day over a domestic tragedy of almost unparalleled atrocity, in which Jennie Miller beheaded her husband, Anderson Miller, while they were at breakfast. It seems that he was of a cool, quiet temper, but she, his better-half, was notorious hereabouts as a tartar. The two had been seated at the table but a few minutes when Mr. ventured to remark:—"Wife, here's a fly in the gravy." At this Mrs. Miller fired up, and screamed out, "That's the way with you, you are all the time finding fault." The husband said, "Oh, no; I just happened to see the fly and thought I would tell you." The spunky woman replied, "You are a liar, flies never get in my gravy." Words multiplied, and in a little while Mrs. Miller was waltzing around the room smashing up the furniture.

Finally, when the husband, who had by this time got his temper up, ordered the wife to leave the house, she ran out seized an axe which was on the porch, and rushing back to her husband, dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head while he still sat at the table. He tried to get up, but she repeated the blow, which felled him to the ground. Then in her brutal rage she severed the head from the body. A guest of Mr. Miller's was upstairs while the bloody work was going on, and he got into the dining-room just in time to see the end of it. As he entered, the guilty woman held the head of her husband up, and, with a hellish exclamation, dropped it to the floor and fell in a swoon.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and Mrs. Miller was promptly arrested and lodged in gaol. The Millers had been married two years. His parents and friends advised him against the match on account of her high temper, but little was it dreamed that the result of the marriage would be so horrible.

The first town site has been laid out on the Little Saskatchewan—the town to be known as Rapid city.

The mortality from small pox in Montreal is said to be large and increasing.

A total abstinence club of over 600 members has been organized in Orangeville.

A man named Peter Vanheiger threw himself before a train at Patterson, N. J., and was cut to pieces.

Mr. Richard Bisset, living near Exeter, Ont., whose wife recently made him the happy father of three children at a birth, is 67 years of age. The mother's age is not mentioned.

A Paris special states that before the departure from Paris, on Friday, for Holland, General Grant took leave of President MacMahon. The Marshal was very cordial, saying that "France was honoured by the presence of so illustrious a General."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the Colonial Office wished Lord Dufferin to remain in Canada as Governor-General another term, but Lord Dufferin declined, and will return to England about September.

Orders have been issued for the closing of the Carillon and Grenville canals on Sunday.

An order has been enforced at London that no policeman can be a member of a secret society.

Mr. Hope, an old settler of East Boulton, Q., claims to have killed eighty-six bears during his life time.

A cow owned by R.H. Anderson, of West Wawonosh, Ont., had a calf that weighed 118 lbs. at birth.

It is rumored that Earl Beaconsfield will be made a duke after the meeting of the European Congress.

James E. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, has lost eight children in eight days by diphtheria.

Twenty battalions of Spanish troops in Cuba have been freed from service on account of the termination of the insurrection.

The Governor-General has intimated that he will give a silver and bronze medal for prizes in Dominion Day sports at Ottawa.

Mr. F. W. Glen, Oshawa, has received the unanimous Reform nomination for the representation of South Ontario in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Mrs. Wm. McCarty, an old lady, was probably fatally mangled by two ferocious dogs at Bordentown, N. J., last night.

During a drunken carousal of several women on the 14th, at Brooklyn, Ellen Carr, aged 14, struck her mother on the head with a tea cup, inflicting a very dangerous wound.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Andrew O'Mara, who was run over by the cars on Friday night, and had his arm amputated yesterday morning, died this evening, aged over 61 years.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Lindsay *Warder* records the death of Mr. John Blackwell, of the Township of Ops, at the very advanced age of upwards of 106 years. He was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1772.

The wife of Dr. L. J. Jordan, of New York, disappeared over a month ago and a body found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was identified as hers. On Friday a despatch from London, England was received at New York announcing she was there.

The Rev. Robert Bell, lately a Methodist minister in Hamilton, who it will be remembered, confessed his guilt to the charge of seduction preferred against him, has been deposed and expelled from the ministry and church by the London Conference.

At Warsaw there is a ladies' club wherein the rule is that no morning dress shall cost more than $25, no evening more than $50, and no bonnet more than $7.50. At each quarterly meeting each lady must declare that she owes neither a milliner nor a dressmaker.

Lord Dufferin intends setting apart a suite of rooms at his country seat to be known as the Canadian apartments, and which will be occupied by Lord Clandeboye. These rooms will be decorated with addresses and other tributes of respect paid His Excellency during his stay in Canada.

A St. John, N.B., paper says:—A few days ago Mr. James Corbett, of Petersville, Queen's County, caught a large bear which, when dressed, weighed nearly 500 lbs. The skin when stretched measured seven feet six inches by six feet six inches; the fat was about four inches thick—imagine the hair oil.

SHAKESPEARE, June 15.—About two o'clock this morning, a young woman of disreputable character named Sarah Brown, *alias* Rosa B. Ward, tried to commit suicide by shooting herself with a revolver about the region of the heart. The ball is supposed to have lodged in the left lung, about an inch below the heart. Medical aid was at once summoned. The woman is in a fair way of recovery.

PORT ELGIN, June 16.—A violent rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning passed over here at one this morning. Homer Neelands' residence, situated about four miles from this village, was struck by lightning and his son, aged six, while in bed, was instantly killed. Mr. Neelands, who occupied the same bed, was also injured, but from the latest reports, he is doing well and is expected to recover. The house was only slightly damaged. No further damage is reported in this vicinity.

OTTAWA, June 15.—At the County Court this morning the Grand Jury returned a "true bill" in the case of the Queen vs. James Harris, for attempted rape on an eleven year old girl. The prisoner was escorted from the court by Deputy Sheriff Sherwood and Detective McVeitty, and created quite an excitement by trying to escape. He was going down the stairs at the time with the Deputy Sheriff in front and the detective behind, and whilst they were chatting to each other he struck Mr. Sherwood on the back of the head and knocked him over. Then he succeeded in tripping the detective, and rushed off. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was overtaken by McVeitty, and introduced to a pair of steel bracelets.

OTTAWA, June 15.—Between eight and nine last night, a coloured man, who imagined the rising moon to be a fire breaking out, gave an alarm at the City Hall, and the fire bell was accordingly rung. This immediately brought out the fire brigade and engine. As the horses passed the crossing on Richmond-street, where some repairs were being done to the gas pipes, the engine struck a mound left by the men with such force that Mr. Gray, the driver, was thrown from his seat, striking the ground heavily, and receiving a severe contusion on the face and head. The horses running away, Mr. Heaver, who was also on the engine, jumped off and was seriously hurt. At last Mr. Mingay, the assistant engineer, by leaping to the ground, succeeded in turning the horses' heads just as they were on the brow of the hill leading to the river.

A deputation from South Bruce waited on the Hon. Mr. Blake on Tuesday to urge him to accept the nomination for that riding. He said he previously declined the nomination, because he was unable to fulfil the duties of a candidate, but he added; "If you choose to run me and to use my name, I shall not decline the seat you provide for me." This was taken as an answer in the affirmative, and the deputation left intending to run the election without Mr. Blake's actual presence.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. See them.

MARRIED.

SOMES—BURKITT.—By Rev. P. J. Roblin, at his residence, Keller's Bridge, on the 18th June, Mr. Samuel Somes to Miss Mary E. Burkitt, both of Limerick.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$1 00 to $1 02
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 00
Peas,	0 58 to 0 60
Butter,	0 07 to 0 16
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40 to 0 44
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$5 25 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 56 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 38 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 09 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

NOTICE.

ALL orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE, Township Treasurer.

Madoc, June 19th, 1878. 64

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 56-6m.

THE SUN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 164 ST. JAMES ST.

THOS. WORKMAN, M. P., President.

T. JAMES CLAXTON, Vice-President

M. H. GAULT, Managing Director

R. MACAULAY, Secretary.

W. T. McINTYRE, Gen. Agent. R. P. HAMILTON, Agent, Belleville.

Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

North Hastings GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN

CORNMEAL, SHORTS,

PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.

Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid harboring or giving any goods to my son, Dennis I. Moxley, or any of my family on his account, unless with my consent, as I will not be responsible for the same.

JOSEPH MOXLEY.

Madoc, June 11th, 1878. 63-3.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

GREAT

DRESS

GOODS

SALE.

Sweeping

Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

PRIZES, PRIZES!

FOR GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

ADDRESS— "MAIL," Toronto.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR

STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK.

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—I am glad to see by an editorial in your paper that steps have been taken to improve the cemetery grounds. I hope every one interested will call on the committee and tender their subscriptions and not put them to more trouble than necessary. I do not wish to put myself offensively under the attention of the committee, but would suggest that they take immediate action. Nothing like striking while the iron is hot. There are a large number interested in having these grounds improved, and, if called upon, will, no doubt, in every case, contribute. I see in Mr. Wood's letter he proposes a "new fence in front, new gates and a stile." Would it not be as well, while we are at it, to have a good fence all around? The grounds want clearing off and the grass cut. I don't expect the committee can do everything, but I am anxious they will do all possible, and they will certainly deserve and get the thanks of the community.

ONE INTERESTED.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

Mr. Editor,—Since reading the letter of your strong minded correspondent, I am at a loss to know what the poor fellow means. He says he has been accused (which I doubt) of springing from nothing. I wonder whether he has been reading Darwin lately? I think, from the style of your correspondent's writing, he imagines he will gain notoriety by letting people see his name in print, and rise from a member of the Council to mount the platform with leading statesmen, with whom shall I say, Blake? Oh! dear no. He never could allow himself to be associated with a man like Blake, it would have to be with a man he could put confidence in, say John A., and I have no doubt, that, providing I could see him now, he would be practicing gestures and attitudes before the mirror, preparatory to making his maiden speech. Mr. G. says he has gained his livelihood for the last twenty years through trapping. Well, I'm sure there is nothing dishonorable about that, but, as prices of furs have greatly depreciated in the last year, I'm afraid he will have to turn his attention to something else. As a poet, he is not a success. Probably his last production may be found in the waste basket of the *Intelligencer* office, or he may have had one copy framed and hung up in his room to gaze upon and cheer him in his old declining days. This is a progressive age. I would suggest he try stage-driving or conductor on a street car where he would have a wider scope to display his natural abilities.

Yours, &c.,
SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—I see by a notice served on certain of the parties insured in the County of Hastings Mutual Insurance Company that a Liquidator has been appointed (whatever that means). Now it does seem that the time has arrived in the history of this company when some one should explain to the public how this company stands. There is a very strong feeling all through the country and particularly in this township as to the way in which the company has been managed. It is said the President and Vice-President disclaim any knowledge of its management. If they don't know, who does? There is a Director residing in Madoc Township; perhaps he will explain. Some very bad rumors are in circulation, as to the management, and some one will be held accountable. The Directors are generally the parties who are supposed to have control, and we think the law will hold them responsible, even if they try to squirm out of it. The President and Vice-President, both representatives of the Riding, are not only responsible for the proper management of this Institution as Directors, but they are responsible as public men to the whole constituency, for I have heard a number say they insured because these men's names were published as President and Vice-President. If there is nothing wrong, let us know it—if there is, the sooner the public are possessed of the facts the better for all concerned. Parties are being sued for balance due on premium notes without the slightest prospect, if a fire occurred, of getting a cent.

POLICY HOLDER.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—It is said that all things are fair at elections. This may be the opinion of many politicians, but not of all. It appears that under the new election law, that parties may be summoned before the County Judge to show cause why their assessments should not be raised to give them a vote, even after having paid their taxes for the past year. This has been done, as I have heard, by a resident of Madoc amongst the assessed of Elzivez, and, if rightly informed, some sixty or more were summoned at the instigation of Mr. Tuller, a relative of E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., the present candidate for Parliamentary honors for the House of Commons. I was somewhat surprised to hear that this should be done by a Madoc resident, intimating as much as to say that Elziver had no man worthy or thorough enough to work out the views of the party. I think, however, that one might have been found without having a relative of the candidate take upon himself the head and forefront of such a business. Perhaps there was no one in Elziver worthy of the *high and distinguished honor* of having many of the poor people cited before the Judge to show cause why they should not be doubly taxed in order to give them a vote at the next general election, when they are barely able to pay their taxes at the valuation of their property as assessed by the assessors appointed to perform that duty.

I am informed that some twenty-two attended the court, the rest, no doubt, wisely concluded to stay at home, although I am told the "wiles of the charmer" gave them to understand "their being assessed up for a vote would not increase their taxes." If I understand the law right, those who have voluntarily increased their assessment before the Judge for 1877 are liable to pay the difference between their first and their voluntary or sworn value of their property, and I believe our Council will make a test question of the matter, as well as the assessors will be in duty bound to assess the parties according to their voluntary or sworn statement of the value of their property in 1877, for the future.

I am also informed that whisky was brought from Madoc and freely used on the occasion, but the most disgraceful part of the proceedings was in taking the liquor into one of the rooms of the Bridgewater House, and there dispensing of it to the thirsty would-be voters. I know my views on the drinking usages are so well known in Madoc, as also the principles upon which I have had the Bridgewater House kept ever since it was built, that no one, much less a relative of Mr. O'Flynn, could misunderstand my utter abhorrence of the liquor business, therefore, to come and bring the accursed stuff into the village, but more especially to take it into my house and dispense it to those he wished to make voters, is not only a disgrace to himself and his candidate, but a downright insult to me, and he will find it will eventuate in no good to his cause.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, June 15th, 1878.

Barn Burned.

On Sunday last a barn belonging to Richard Gannon, 7th concession of Tyendinaga, was totally destroyed by fire. Cause unknown. Insured in the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company for $200.

The Crops.

A correspondent from York River says the crops have suffered a great deal with the frost in that part of the country, some fields of grain being entirely destroyed, but this, however, is only in low places and on new farms.

Correction.

We have been requested to state that instead of the cash prize of five dollars to be given to the winner of the election, at the R. C. Picnic at Marmora, on the 4th prox., as advertised, a handsome silver cake-basket will be presented to the party having the greatest number of votes.

Nearly Drowned.

A little boy, about six years of age, son of Mr. James Kirk, of this village, had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday evening last. He was bathing in the pond above the grist mill, but got beyond his depth, and had not help, fortunately, been near at hand, he would soon have perished. As it was it took about twenty minutes to revive him after being pulled out. Parents cannot be too careful about allowing such youngsters to venture into deep water until they are able to swim.

MR. Mrs. Wright has just received a large stock of the finest Strawberries, which will be sold cheap. We have tried them and can pronounce them first-class.

District Meeting.

The semi-annual District meeting of District No. 5, North Hastings, met at the lodge room of L. O. L. No. 180, Montteagle, the District Master Bro. J. B. Cleak in the chair. There was a large attendance, all the lodges in the District being represented. It was decided to hold the District celebration in Bangor this year, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 1194. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—Moved by Bro. Kernighan, Deputy District Master, seconded by Bro. James Rose, W. M. L. O. L. No. 1194, that the thanks of this District Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., for his support of the Orange Bills, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW and *Intelligencer*.

Grand Encampment Knights of Canada

The seventh annual session of the Grand Encampment of Knights of Canada, was held at Foxboro, on the 3rd inst., when the following Grand Officers were elected:

Wm. Duffey, Grand Worthy Chief.
J. A. Holgate, G. W. Deputy Chief.
F. W. Brenton, G. W. Secretary.
E. N. Gould, G. W. Treasurer.
W. C. Austin, G. W. Chaplain.
F. A. Holgate, G. W. Ass't Secretary.
T. E. Hinds, G. W. Guide.
J. Reed, G. W. Sentinel.
W. H. Chapman, R. McMullen, } G. W. Pioneers.
H. Mullett, V. B. Burke, } G. W. Lecturers.
J. Snider, G. D. of C.
J. W. Lloyd, G. W. Marshall.

Dominion day being their day for celebration the members from the different Camps will meet at Plainfield, where a public dinner and celebration will be given.

Without a Newspaper.

An exchange says:—"Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than a large number of families, both in town and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell the vast amount of the injury that is being inflicted on the rising generation—those who are to take our place in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any knowledge of the present, and study of the past; this ignorance, too, being infused into them by the sanction of those who should and doubtless do, know better, did they only think of the injurious effects of their insane cause. Let the head of each family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible, the means of acquiring some knowledge of the moving panorama in which we act the different parts."

Mammoth Picnic.

On July 4th, a Picnic on an extensive scale will be held at the village of Marmora, under the auspices of Rev. Father Davis, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church building fund at that place. The Committee are making the most liberal arrangements for the enjoyment of the immense crowd which will undoubtedly be present, and a great variety of amusements offered, among which are a number of athletic games, for which cash prizes will be given, dancing, a raffle of a valuable silver watch, an election contest between two young ladies, Miss Clairmont and Miss Bowen, representing the Reform and Conservative parties respectively, and the presentation of a beautiful present to the winner. A brass band will also be in attendance, which will add greatly to the pleasure of those present. Dinner will be provided on the ground, and ice cream and other refreshments can also be had in abundance. Should the weather be favorable there can be no doubt of the success of the picnic, and those of our readers who wish to spend a very enjoyable day can not do better than attend. For full particulars see large posters.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Knights of Canada.

A meeting of Madoc Camp, Knights of Canada, is called for next Tuesday evening, in O'Flynn's Hall at 8.30 o'clock. A large attendance of members is requested.

A Curiosity.

Yesterday we were shown what is said to be a great curiosity, namely:—two distinct and fully developed heads of Rye joined together at the stalk, thereby making it a double-headed one. It grew on Mr. William Trotter's place, lot 10, 2nd con. of Elzevir.

Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. June 18.—770 dairy cheese sold at 7¼ to 8¼c, 9,000 factory sold—4,500 at 8¼c, 3,000 at 8½c, 500 at 8¾c, 600 at 8c. Butter at 16 to 18c.

LIVERPOOL, June 18th, 5 p. m.—Cheese, 47s. 6d.

Extraordinary Vegetation.

It is tall wheat this time. A remarkably fine specimen, grown on the farm of Mr. Wareham Tuller, near this village, measuring 6 feet 2 inches, was left in our office yesterday. It grew on a field of barley stubble, and is the tallest specimen of wheat stalks, we believe, recorded this year. Next!

V Basket Picnic.

The children of the M. E. Sabbath School will be entertained to a picnic at the lake on Dominion Day, and a cordial invitation is given to the public to take part. A pleasant and enjoyable time will no doubt be spent. A collection will be taken up in aid of the School. Full particulars will be given next week.

County Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Orange County Lodge of North Hastings was held in this village on Monday last, the Co. Master, R. J. Craigg, Esq., presiding. A large number of brethren were present. The W. M. informed them that the principal business was in reference to the celebration of the 12th of July in Montreal. After a long discussion a resolution was passed leaving the matter in the hands of the brethren individually to act as they may see fit.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

A Disgraceful Act.

On Saturday night last, or early Sunday morning, some evil disposed person or persons got on the new school building and shoved the wall down in several places, displaced it in other parts, and otherwise damaging it, requiring a whole day to make the necessary repairs. What motives prompted the perpetrator to do such a mean trick it is of course impossible to tell, but the quicker such individuals find out that lawless acts of this kind are not to be tolerated, the better for the whole community. We think the Council should offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties; no doubt one or two convictions would put an end to all such proceedings.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

Base Ball.

A match game of base ball will be played on Monday next, 24th inst., between the Britannia Club of Campbellford, and the Stars of this village, in the field on Mr. Tuller's farm, opposite the residence of E. D. O'Flynn, Esq. The home club are practicing hard, and a strong nine will be placed in the field, whose efforts, we trust, will be crowned with a brilliant victory. Play will commence at 2 o'clock sharp. In the evening a Supper will be served by Mrs. Wm. Hudgins, which ought to be liberally patronized to encourage the club. Tickets 50 cents. Music will be supplied by Messrs. E. L. Weiss (organ,) J. Wolever (violin,) and J. G. Deans (flute.) An enjoyable time will no doubt be spent, and we hope to see a large number present.

Since the above was put in type we learn that another match has been arranged with the Bridgewater club, to be played on Saturday afternoon, on the same ground.

Methodist Church of Canada.

The following are the appointments for the Belleville District as made (subject to change) by the Stationing Committee of the Toronto Conference:

Belleville—Bridge-St.—Nicholas R. Willoughby, M. A.; Silas Huntington, superannuated. Bleecker-St.—Samuel P. Rose. Holloway-St.—Osborne R. Lambly, M. A.; Silas Huntington, superannuated.
Sidney—Wm. Richardson (Canifton),
Thurlow—Samuel Sing (Canifton), Alfred J. Baritrop.
Marmora—Wm. H. Peake.
Stirling—S. C. Philp, Jr., Foster McAmmond, B. A.
Frankford—John Tozeland.
Trenton—Peter Addison; Wm. Young, superannuated.
Wooler—Isaac N. Robinson.
Shannonville—John B. Wass, M. A.
Thomasburg—Joseph Kilgour.
Tweed—Robert Walker.
Bridgewater—James C. Seymour; James Seymour, superannuated.
Flinton and Addington Road—W. E. Smith.
Madoc—Henry Kenner; Wm. Dyer.
Ivanockburn—Thomas B. Wilson; Philip J. Roblin, superannuated.
Ventnacher—P. W. Davies.
Maynooth and York River—Jos. R. Gibson.
Brudenell and Bangor—Ephraim L. Koyl.

North Hastings Teachers' Association.

This association met at Madoc, June 8th. The President, Mr. Mackintosh, I. P. S., in the chair. The attendance was good, and the interest manifested by the teachers in the proceedings is the best sign of the successful work of the association.

After some business of a routine character, and the appointment of Mr. Curtis as delegate to Ontario Teachers' Association, the remainder of the forenoon was occupied by Mr. Curtis in analysing a large number of difficult elliptical sentences, and parsing the more difficult words.

Miss Riddell of the Madoc Model School read an excellent essay on the "Method of teaching Grammar to junior classes." The essay was thoroughly practical and replete with admirable suggestions. The essayist began by saying that language existed long before grammar, that the latter was a generalization and classification of the usages of words; that grammar being an outgrowth of language, did not make this expression right or that wrong, but that its correctness or incorrectness depended upon the usages of the language. She then referred to the abstractness of the study, it being unlike any other study that the pupil has hitherto pursued. The pupils should be led to find out for themselves the peculiar function of each word in a sentence, by the teacher presenting well chosen examples, and skillful questioning thereon; next to help them to form a concise definition, and lastly give them the name. Miss Riddell named the order in which she would teach the parts of speech, and illustrated the method of teaching each. She pointed out the importance of grammatical analysis, the teaching of which should be commenced so soon as the pupil is able to tell nouns and verbs or even before he knows these. In conclusion she dwelt on the necessity of thorough questioning on any previous lessons that have been given the pupils, and that they must ever bear in mind that the progress of the pupil and the ability of the teacher is measured not by the amount of instruction given, but by the amount of information received by the pupil. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Miss Riddell and she was requested to place her essay at the disposal of the Association, that it may be published, which she kindly consented to do. Miss Riddell deserves the thanks of the Association on other grounds than the merits of her essay. She is, we believe, the first lady member of the Association who has taken an active part in its work. We hope that, since the "ice is broken," their modesty will not keep other lady members from following Miss Riddell's example.

Mr. Mackintosh explained the method of teaching tablets. The method is a new one and deserves the attention of teachers. The teacher should take some common object, as a hat and show it to the class. What is it? It is a hat. Get the pupils to talk about it and then about their father's or brother's hat, until they get familiar and at ease. Show them the picture of a hat and ask what it is. Some one will answer, it is a hat. Well, put it on. He cannot do it.—What is it then? It is the *picture* of a hat. Now show them the real hat and get them to say "it is the *thing* hat." Print neatly the word hat on the blackboard several times saying nothing to the class about what you are doing. This will awaken their interest. Point to one of the words and ask the pupils what it is. No one knows. Tell them it is the *word* hat. Drill the class on all that you have taught them making them say it is the *thing* hat, it is the *picture* of a hat, &c. In the same way teach a new word, always showing them the object itself, then the picture, and lastly the word. Then drill from the first. In this way teach twenty or thirty new words, choosing words when possible that occur in first tablet lessons. The next step is to teach the 'things' words, 'is' &c. Show the pupils a hat. What is it? It is a hat. Repeat the answer with the pupils, emphasizing the word 'is' and then ask what word besides hat did we use? Is. Tell them you cannot show them a thing called is, or even a picture of it, but that you can show them the word is. All want to see it. Print it on the blackboard. Teach all the words in first tablet lesson using only the blackboard. When they know them thoroughly you may use the tablet. In teaching them to read see that they understand the meaning of the lesson; and from the first, pay particular attention to inflection, modulation, and emphasis. Begin at this stage to teach them the names of a few letters. Proceed in this way until the first ten lessons are learned. If pupils cannot readily read lesson eleven, the teaching has not been thorough and you must begin over again. Point out and explain all the new words in each lesson. At lesson twelve begin to teach the sounds of the letters; say, one or two letters at each lesson. This can be done in this way. Print the word cat on the blackboard. What is it? Cat. Cover the C with the hand and ask what word is it? At. What sound is gone? Help them to sound the C as a sharp explosive, showing them where to place the tongue and if necessary take their tongues in the fingers and put them in position. By the time the pupil knows all the tablet lessons, he should know all the sounds of the letters. If any pupils are inclined to stammer this will cure them. Teach them to print words from the first. Make them leave a space of half an inch between each word.

Mr. Fuller discussed the "Method of conducting a public examination of a school." He began by saying that the main object of a public examination is to show what work the school is doing and to make the proceedings as interesting to visitors as possible. To do this it is necessary to let the work done be practical and such that the majority of the visitors will understand or at least consider of practical importance in everyday life. Little time should be spent on such subjects as Geometry, Algebra, &c., that most of people know little about and care less.

In Grammar the questions should be mainly directed to the correction of common errors in the construction of sentences and not to nice points in parsing and analysis. In Arithmetic practical questions in Interest, Computation of Accounts, &c. should have precedence of difficult problems that nine-tenths of the visitors do not understand and consequently take little interest in. A certain amount of time should be given to Reading and Spelling since everybody recognizes the importance of these subjects. Questions on Geography should be confined mainly to their own country, routes of travel, the countries from which we get useful articles as cork, silk, &c., and also to the geography of any country, which, on account of some political or other agitation, is prominently before the minds of the people. Classes well-drilled in Mental Arithmetic, can, when the interest begins to flag, revive it by being rapidly questioned. A few readings and recitations well rendered given between classes will assist in making the proceedings interesting. The teacher should draw up a time-table of the classes and have his questions all prepared beforehand; and should also provide work for pupils who are in their seats while a class is reciting. At the close of an examination, visitors may be called upon to address the pupils, but he who makes a long, prosy, uninteresting speech to wearied pupils is, to say the least, a bore.

Mr. Mackintosh explained the inductive method of teaching Fractions, illustrating his remarks by means of the blackboard. He showed how pupils could be led to find out all the operations of vulgar fractions by the judicious teacher.

Readings were given by Messrs. Thompson and Curtis.

The next meeting of the Association will take place at Madoc in the latter part of August.

Boots and Shoes.

We have received another case of Women's double soled Prunella Balmorals, at 75 cents a pair, to which we invite special attention.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 13th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

WRIGHT'S
Grocery, Provision,
—AND—
LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
FRUITS IN SEASON,
FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the highest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc
Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

SIGN OF THE
BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling
TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.
Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.
Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:
J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT
been fooled long enough with high prices?
HELP US TO
Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof clonking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin clonking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

stood out in relief the graceful outline of the mountains. Along the shore there swarmed by thousands those precious swallows whose eatable nests form a dish much sought for in the celestial empire. But all this varied spectacle offered to the eyes by the Andaman group passed quickly, and the Rangoon swiftly pursued her way towards the Straits of Malacca, which were to give her access to the Chinese seas.

During this trip what was detective Fix doing, so unluckily dragged into a voyage round the world? On leaving Calcutta, after having left instructions to forward the warrant to him at Hong Kong, if it should arrive, he succeeded in getting aboard the Rangoon without being perceived by Passepartout, and he hoped that he might conceal his presence until the arrival of the steamer. In fact, it would have been difficult for him to explain how he was on board, without awaking the suspicions of Passepartout, who thought he was in Bombay. But he was led to renew his acquaintance with the good fellow by the very logic of circumstances. How? We will see.

All the hopes, all the desires of the detective were now concentrated on a single point in the world, Hong Kong—for the steamer would stop too short a time in Singapore for him to operate in that city. The arrest of the robber must then be made in Hong Kong, or he would escape irrecoverably.

In fact, Hong Kong was still English soil, but the last he would find on the road. Beyond, China, Japan, America would offer a pretty certain refuge to Mr. Fogg. At Hong Kong, if he should finally find there the warrant of arrest, which was evidently running after him, Fix would arrest Fogg, and put him in the hands of the local police. No difficulty there. But after Hong Kong a simple warrant of arrest would not be sufficient. An extradition order would be necessary. Thence delays and obstacles of every kind of which the rogue would take advantage to escape finally. If he failed at Hong Kong, it would be, if not impossible, at least very difficult to attempt it again with any chance of success.

"Then," repeated Fix during the long hours that he passed in his cabin, "then, either the warrant will be at Hong Kong and I will arrest my man, or it will not be there, and this time I must at all hazards, delay his departure! I have failed at Bombay, I have failed at Calcutta! If I miss at Hong Kong, I shall lose my reputation! Cost what it may, I *must* succeed. But what means shall I employ to delay, if it is necessary, the departure of this accursed Fogg?"

As a last report, Fix had decided to tell everything to Passepartout, to let him know who the master was that he was serving, and whose accomplice he certainly was not. Passepartout, enlightened by his revelation, fearing to be compromised, would without doubt take sides with him, Fix. But it was a very hazardous means, which could only be employed in default of any other. One word from Passepartout to his master would have been sufficient to compromise the affair irrevocably.

The detective was then extremely embarrased when the presence of Mrs. Aouda on board of the Rangoon in company with Phileas Fogg, opened new prspectives to him.

Who was this woman? What combination of circumstances had made her Fogg's companion? The meeting had evidently taken place between Bombay and Calcutta. But at what point of the peninsula? Was it chance which had brought together Phileas Fogg and the young traveller? Had not this journey across India, on the contrary, been undertaken by this gentleman with the aim of joining this charming person? For she was charming! Fix had had a good view of her in the audience hall of the Calcutta tribunal.

It may be comprehended to what a point the detective would be entangled. He asked himself if there was not a criminal abduction in this affair. Yes! that must be it! This idea once fastened in the mind of Fix and he recognised all the advantage that he could get from this circumstance. Whether this young woman was married or not, there was an abduction, and it was possible to put the ravisher in such embarrassment in Hong Kong that he could not extricate himself by paying money.

But it was not necessary to await the arrival of the Rangoon at Hong Kong. This Fogg had the detestable habit of jumping from one vessel into another, and before the affair was entered upon he might be far enough off.

The important thing was to warn the English authorities, and to signal the Rangoon before her arrival. Now, nothing would be easier to accomplish, as the steamer would put in at Singapore, which is connected with the Chinese coast by a telegraph line.

But, before acting, and to be more certain, Fix determined to question Passepartout. He knew it was not very difficult to start the young man talking, and he decided to throw off the incognito that he had maintained until that time. Now there was no time to lose. It was October 31, and the next day the Rangoon would drop anchor at Singapore.

This very day, October 30, Fix, leaving his cabin, went upon deck, with the intention of meeting Passepartout first, with signs of the greatest surprise. Passepartout was walking in the forward part of the vessel, when the detective rushed toward him, exclaiming,

"Is this you, on the Rangoon?"

"Monsieur Fix aboard!" replied Passepartout, very much surprised, recognizing his old acquaintance of the Mongolia.

"What? I left you at Bombay, and I meet you again on the route to Hong Kong! Are you making also the tour of the world?"

"No, no," replied Fix. "I expect to stop at Hong Kong, at least for a few days."

"Ah!" said Passepartout, who seemed astonished for a moment. "But why have I not seen you aboard since we left Calcutta?"

"Indeed, I was sick—a little sea-sickness—I remained lying down in my cabin—I did not get along as well in the city of Bengal as in the Indian Ocean. And your master, Phileas Fogg?"

"Is in perfect health, and as punctual as his diary! Not one day behind! Ah! Monsieur Fix, you do not know it, but we have a young lady with us also."

"A young lady?" replied the detective, who acted exactly as if he did not understand what his companion was saying.

But Passepartout soon gave him the thread of the whole story. He related the incident of the pagoda of Bombay, the purchase of the elephant at the cost of two thousand pounds, the suttee affair, the abduction of Aouda, the sentence of the Calcutta court, and their freedom under bail. Fix, who knew the last portion of these incidents, seemed not to know any of them, and Passepartout gave himself up to the pleasure of telling his adventures to a hearer who showed so much interest.

"But," asked Fix at the end of the story, "does your master intend to take this young woman to Europe?"

"Not at all, Monsieur Fix; not at all! We are simply going to put her in charge of one of her relatives, a rich merchant of Hong Kong."

"Nothing to be done there," said the detective to himself, concealing his disappointment. "Take a glass of gin, Mr. Passepartout."

"With pleasure, Monsieur Fix. It is the least that we should drink to our meeting aboard the Rangoon."

CHAPTER XVII.—IN WHICH ONE THING AND ANOTHER IS TALKED ABOUT DURING THE TRIP FROM SINGAPORE TO HONG KONG.

After this day, Passepartout and the detective met frequently, but the latter maintained a very great reserve towards his companion, and he did not try to make him talk. Once or twice only he had a glimpse of Mr. Fogg, who was glad to remain in the grand saloon of the Rangoon, either keeping company with Mrs. Aouda, or playing at whist, according to his invariable habit.

As for Passepartout, he thought very seriously over the singular chance which had once more put Fix on his master's route. And in fact, it was a little surprising. This gentleman, very amiable and very complacent, certainly, whom they met first at Suez, who embarked upon the Mongolia, who landed at Bombay, where he said that he would stop, whom they meet again on the Rangoon, *en route* for Hong Kong—in a word, following step by step the route marked out by Mr. Fogg—he was worth the trouble of being thought about. There was at least a singular coincidence in it all. What interest had Fix in it? Passepartout was ready to bet his slippers—he had carefully preserved them—that Fix would leave Hong Kong at the same time as they, and probably on the same steamer.

If Passepartout had thought for a century, he would never have guessed the detective's mission. He would never have imagined that Phileas Fogg was being "followed," after the fashion of a robber, around the terrestrial globe. But as it is in human nature to give an explanation for everything, Passepartout, suddenly enlightened, interpreted in this way the permanent presence of Fix, and, indeed, his interpretation was very plausible. According to him Fix was, and could be, only a detective sent upon Mr. Fogg's tracks by his colleagues of the Reform Club, to prove that this tour around the world was accomplished regularly, according to the time agreed upon.

"That is plain! that is plain!" repeated the honest fellow to himself, quite proud of his clear-sightedness. "He is a spy whom these gentlemen have put upon our heels. This is undignified! To have Mr. Fogg, a man so honorable and just, tracked by a detective! Ah! gentlemen of the Reform Club, that will cost you dearly!"

Passepartout, delighted with his discovery, resolved, however, to say nothing of it to his master, fearing that he would be justly wounded at this mistrust which his opponents showed. But he promised himself to banter Fix, as opportunity offered, with covert allusions, and without committing himself.

On Wednesday, October 30, in the afternoon, the Rangoon entered the Straits of Malacca, separating the peninsula of that name from Sumatra. Mountainous, craggy, and very picturesque islets concealed from the passenger the view of this large island.

At four o'clock the next morning, the Rangoon, having gained a half day on its time table, put in at Singapore, to take in a new supply of coal.

Phileas Fogg noted this gain in the proper column, and this time he landed, accompanying Mrs. Aouda, who had expressed a desire to walk about for a few hours.

Fix, to whom every act of Fogg seemed suspicious, followed him without letting himself be noticed. Passepartout, who was going to make his ordinary purchases, laughed *in petto* seeing Fix's manœuvre.

The island of Singapore is neither large nor of an imposing aspect. It is wanting in mountains, that is to say, in profiles. However, it is charming even in its meagreness. It is a park laid out with fine roads. An elegant carriage, drawn by handsome horses, such as have been imported from New Holland, took Mrs. Aouda and Phileas Fogg into the midst of massive groups of palm trees, of brilliant foliage, and clove trees, the cloves of which are formed from the very bud of the half opened flower. There pepper plants replaced the thorny hedges of European countries; sage trees, and large ferns with their superb branches, varied the aspect of the tropical region; and nutmeg trees with shining leaves impregnated the air with a penetrating odor. Bands of monkeys, lively and grimacing, were not wanting in the woods, nor perhaps tigers in the jungles. Should any one be astonished to learn that in this island, comparatively so small, these terrible carnivorous animals were not destroyed to the very last one, we may reply that they come from Malacca, swimming across the straits.

After having driven about the country for two hours, Mrs. Aouda and her companion—who looked a little without seeing anything—returned into the town, a vast collection of heavy, flat looking houses, surrounded by delightful gardens, in which grow mangoes, pineapples, and all the best fruits in the world.

At ten o'clock they returned to the steamer, having been followed, without suspecting it, by the detective, who had also gone to the expense of a carriage.

Passepartout was waiting for them on the deck of the Rangoon. The good fellow had bought a few dozens of mangoes, as large as ordinary apples—dark brown outside, brilliant red inside—and whose white pulp, melting in the mouth, gives the true gourmand an unexcelled enjoyment. Passepartout was only too happy to offer them to Mrs. Aouda, who thanked him very gracefully.

At eleven o'clock, the Ragoon, having obtained a full supply of coal, slipped from her moorings, and a few hours later the passengers lost sight of the high mountains of Malacca, whose forests shelter the most beautiful tigers in the world.

About thirteen hundred miles separate Singapore from the island of Hong Kong, a small English territory, detached from the Chinese coast. It was Phileas Fogg's interest to accomplish this in six days at the most, in order to take at Hong Kong the steamer leaving on the 6th of November for Yokohama, one of the principal ports of Japan.

The Rangoon was heavily laden. Many passengers had come aboard at Singapore—Hindoos, Ceylonese, Chinamen, Malays, and Portuguese—mostly second class.

The weather, which had been quite fine until this time, changed with the last quarter of the moon. The sea was high. The wind sometimes blew a gale, but fortunately from the southeast, which favored the movement of the steamer. When it was practicable, the captain had the sails unfurled. The Rangoon, brig-rigged, sailed frequently with its two topsails and foresail, and its speed increased under the double impetus of steam and sail. The vessel thus made her way over a short and sometimes fatiguing sea, along the shores of Anam and Cochin China.

But the passengers would have to blame the Rangoon rather than the ocean for their sickness and fatigue.

In fact, the ships of the peninsular Company, in the China service, are seriously defective in their construction. The proportion of their draught, when loaded, to their depth of hold, has been badly calculated, and consequently they stand the sea but poorly. Their bulk, closed, impenetrable to the water, is insufficient. They are "drowned," to use a maritime expression, and, in consequence, it does not take many waves thrown upon the deck to slacken their speed. These ships are then very inferior—if not in motive power and steam escapes—to the models of the French mail steamers, such as the Imperatrice and Cambodge. Whilst, according to the calculations of the engineers, the latter can take on a weight of water equal to their own before sinking, the vessels of the Peninsular Company, the Golconda, the Corea, and finally the Rangoon, could not take on the sixth of their weight without going to the bottom.

Great precautions had to be taken then in bad weather. It was sometimes necessary to sail under a small head of steam. This loss of time did not seem to affect Phileas Fogg at all, but Passepartout was much put out about it. He blamed the captain, the engineer, and the company, and sent to old Nick all those who had anything to do with the transportation of the passengers. Perhaps, also, the thought of the gas burner still burning at his expense in the house of Saville Row had a large share in his impatience.

"Are you in a very great hurry to arrive at Hong Kong?" the detective asked him one day.

"In a very great hurry?" replied Passepartout.

"You think that Mr. Fogg is in a hurry to take the Yokohama steamer?"

"In a dreadful hurry."

"Then you believe now in the singular voyage around the world?"

"Absolutely. And you, Monsieur Fix?"

"I? I don't believe in it."

"You're a sly fellow," replied Passepartout, winking at him.

This expression left the detective in a reverie. The epithet disturbed him without his knowing very well why. Had the Frenchman guessed his purpose? He did not know what to think. But how had Passepartout been able to discover his capacity as a detective, the secret of which he alone knew. And yet, in speaking thus to him Passepartout certainly had an after thought.

It happened another day that the good fellow went further. It was too much for him; he could no longer hold his tongue.

"Let us see, Monsieur Fix," he asked his companion in a roguish tone, "when we have arrived at Hong Kong, shall we be so unfortunate as to leave you there?"

"Oh!" replied Fix, quite embarrassed, "I do not know? Perhaps——"

"Ah!" said Passepartout, "if you accompany us, I would be so happy! Let us see! An agent of the Peninsular Company could not stop on the route! You were only going to Bombay, and now you will soon be in China. America is not far off, and from America to Europe it is only a step!"

Fix looked attentively at his companion, who showed the pleasantest face in the world, and he decided to laugh with him. But the latter who was in the humor, asked him if his business brought him in much?

"Yes and no," replied Fix without frowning. "There are fortunate and unfortunate business enterprises. But you understand of course that I don't travel at my own expense?"

"Oh! I am very sure of that," replied Passepartout, laughing still louder.

The conversation finished, Fix returned to his cabin, and sat down to think. He was evidently suspected. In one way or another the Frenchman had recognized his capacity as a detective. But had he warned his master? What *role* would he play in all this? Was he an accomplice or not? Had they got wind of the matter, and was it consequently all up? The detective passed some perplexing hours there, at one time believing everything lost; at one time hoping that Fogg was ignorant of the situation; and, finally, not knowing what course to pursue.

Meanwhile his brain became calmer, and he resolved to act frankly with Passepartout. If matters were not in the proper shape to arrest Fogg at Hong Kong, and if Fogg was then prepared to leave finally the English territory, he (Fix) would tell Passepartout everything. Either the servant was the accomplice of his master, and the latter knew everything, and in this case the affair was definitely compromised, or the servant had no part in the robbery, and then his interest would be to abandon the robber.

Such was the respective situation of these two men, and above them Phileas Fogg was hovering in this majestic indifference. He was accomplishing rationally his orbit around the world, without being troubled by the asteroids gravitating around him.

And yet, in the vicinity, there was—according to the expression of astronomers—a disturbing star which ought to have produced a certain agitation in this gentleman's heart. But no! The charm of Mrs. Aouda did not act, to the great surprise of Passepartout, and the disturbances, if they existed, would have been more difficult to calculate than those of Uranus, which led to the discovery of Neptune.

Yes! it was a surprise every day for Passepartout, who read in the eyes of the young woman so much gratitude to his master! Phileas Fogg had decidedly heart enough for heroic actions, but for love, none at all! As for the thoughts which the chances of the journey might have produced in him, there was not a trace. But Passepartout was living in a continual trance. One day, leaning on the railing of the engine-room, he was looking at the powerful engine which sometimes moved very violently, when, with the pitching of the vessel the screw would fly out of the water. The steam then escaped from the valves, which provoked the anger of the worthy fellow.

"These valves are not charged enough!" he cried. "We are not going! Oh, these Englishmen! If we were only in an American vessel, we would blow up, perhaps, but we would go more swiftly!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Duty before pleasure," as the custom house officer said as he lighted upon some smuggled tobacco.

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Div ision Street.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,
Stationery, Crayons,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,
Wall Paper and Stationery.
Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,
Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits AND Vegetables

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teamettings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.
ADVERTISING RATES:
Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR of COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWZ,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L.S., C. E. & A.
T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, On Thursday Evening, July 4th, at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, July 8th,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, July 9th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."
Back Numbers sent free
to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 65. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, June 27, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!
W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 2nd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

For the REVIEW.

A NURSERY RHYME.

The old nursery rhyme of:—

"Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye;
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie, &c., &c., &c.,

though admirable in its way, is suitable for very young students only; the following is a substitute for those schools where the higher classics are taught:—

Sound high the tuneful lay of six denarian coins,
And well distended bag of plump auriferous grain;
Two dozen sable songsters pluck'd from crown to loins
Beneath a farinaceous lid to ease edorial pain!
When high that pastry roof, like sepulchre's was raised,
The fowls embalm'd beneath did ope their mouths and sing,
Luxurious dish, too rare—to dock—unsung, unpraised,
The festal board adorn'd of autocratic king!
That royal soul reclined 'neath dim divitian shade,
And dallied, Midas like, o'er store of "evil's root;"
His spouse within cubiculum, in deshabille array'd,
Her dentals play'd on bread and mellic store to boot.
In horticultural glade the meek Ancilla stood,
While deftly spread her duds felt evanescent breeze,
When swift descends the bird of black maternal brood,
And member straight purloins whose office is to sneeze.

QUERCUS.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Wine has drowned more than the sea.

Too low they build who build beneath the stars.

Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow.

Mischiefs come by the pound and go away by the ounce.

The society of women is the element of good manners.

Industry is Fortune's right hand and frugality is her left.

Virtue brings its own reward, as vice does its own punishment.

The appearance of a home indicates the character of the occupant.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance as to discover knowledge.

Faith is the pencil of the soul, that pictures heavenly things.

Ambition breaks the ties of blood, and forgets the obligations of gratitude.

Eve never looked through Adam's overcoat pockets for letters from other women.

He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smile of a woman to accompany him in every department of life.

We should often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions if the world could see the motives from which they spring.

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he has contracted in the former.

Where the heart goes before, like a lamp, and illuminates the pathway, many things are made clear that else lie hidden in darkness.

Oh, touch it not, unless you would, your name with dead men's number, unless you are an angle-worm, touch not the green cucumber.

Nice little girl: "Oh, do let me see you drink."—Captain Grogson: "Why, my dear!"—Nice little girl: "Because ma says you drink like a fish."

Every man's experience of to-day is that he was a fool yesterday and the day before yesterday. To-morrow he will most likely be of the same opinion.

Happiness, in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained.

Riches are gotten with pain, kept with care, and lost with grief. The cares of riches lie heavier upon a good man than the inconveniencies of an honest poverty.

Music is the art of the prophets, the only art that can calm the agitations of the soul; it is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us.

Why don't our fruit culturists grow a variety of berry that will set fair and honest?—not have all the big ones crawl on top the basket, and the little ones nestle in the bottom.

True worth is as inevitably discovered by the facial expression, as its opposite is sure to be clearly represented there. The human face is nature's tablet, the truth is certainly written there.

Faith builds in the dungeon and the lazarhouse its sublimest shrines; and up through roofs of stone, that shut out the eye of heaven, ascends the ladder where the angels glide to and fro—prayer.

"Hannah," said a landlady to her new servant, "when there's any bad news, always let the boarders know it before dinner; such little things make a great difference in the eating in the course of the year."

Politeness is the spontaneous movement of a good heart and an observing mind. Benevolence will teach us temperance towards the feelings of others, and habits of observation will enable us to judge promptly and easily what those feelings are.

A country subscriber wants advice on the best way to raise his boys. It depends altogether on how high he wants to raise them. A number twelve boot might give them a moderate send-off. Keeping the jelly on the upper shelf is also a good idea.

GLASS BALL SHOOTING.

DR. CARVER, THE CALIFORNIA MARKSMAN, MAKES A BRILLIANT SCORE IN DETROIT.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

For several days the crack marksmen and Detroit sportsmen in general have been in expectation of a visit of the famous rifle shot, Dr. W. F. Carver, of California, and yesterday afternoon between two and three hundred persons assembled in the Hamtramck Driving Park to await the exhibition.

At 3 o'clock promptly the Doctor put in his appearance. He stands six feet one inch in his stockings, and weighs 190 pounds. His large and well-shaped head sits squarely upon his broad shoulders, and is covered with slightly waving dark auburn hair, which was combed straight back and fell nearly to his shoulders. His strong features were continually lighted with a slight smile, and in repose indicate perfect physical strength, while his conversation and general behavior indicate a man of liberal information and culture.

Previous to his arrival, a barrel filled with the Bogardus glass balls and a Remington rifle had been lying upon the table where he was to shoot and had been thoroughly inspected by the audience. After having prepared everything for the exhibition, the Doctor shot at four or five glass balls, breaking most of them. Then followed the test of breaking 80 out of 100 balls. He used four Winchester rifles, calibre 44, model of 1873, loading forty grains of powder, and stood with his face to the north, in the shadow of the grand stand. Before him, and about thirty feet away, stood the boy who threw the balls. The balls were green glass spheres, about two inches in diameter, and were thrown from twenty to thirty feet high. Carver stood with his feet firmly placed, the left one before the right. With rifle stock resting at the hip, and with both eyes open, the shooter gives the word, up go the glasses, the rifle cracks just as the balls cease to rise, and the fragments fall to the ground. Carver keeps both eyes open when sighting, never fails to drop the stock of the rifle to his hip after each shot, raises his gun with a movement which is a marvel of rapidity and steadiness, and in loading never makes a useless motion. He broke 87 out of 100 balls.

ICE WATER.

A prominent Western paper has recently published a series of articles pointing out the evil effects of ice water, and condemning its use in the strongest terms. In one of its articles it says:—

A man who is in a state of perspiration, with sweat oozing from every pore in his skin, should suddenly strip off his clothing and shut himself up in a refrigerator would be set down in public estimation as a natural fool, who defied Providence itself to savehim from death.

Such a thing actually happened in this city a few years ago, and the man was taken out of his ice dead as a herring and stiff as a pikestaff.

Ice water arrests digestion if it does not absolutely drive out all animal heat, and it is not resumed until the water is raised to the temperature required to carry it on.

Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read up on food and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread and hot cakes and fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies.

But ice water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, so far as is known, ice water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence to return no more on account of an injudicious use of ice water can hardly be estimated.

The article proceeds to show that in numberless cases fine teeth are totally destroyed by its use. It chills the teeth and cracks the enamel, then follows rapid decay and frequent visits to the office of the dentist.

A whoop bang sort of a boy, with feet as flat and as broad as a pie-tin, trotted in through the Central Market till he reached a stall kept by a single woman about thirty years old. Halting there, he yelled out:

"Say, say! Your little boy was run over and killed up by the City Hall!"

"Oh! oh! Heavens—oh! oh!—" she screamed, as she made a dive under the counter, came up on the outside, and started to follow the boy. After going ten feet, she halted, looked very foolish all of a sudden, and remarked: "What a goose I am! Why, I ain't even married."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A large snake of the garter species was lately killed in Atchison, Kansas, and on being opened a female quail was found inside. The quail was also cut open and three eggs were taken from her and placed under a hen. In a short time two of the eggs hatched young quails, who were as lively and healthy as any others are, but had defective heads, as they were shaped and had the appearance of a snake, being entirely destitute of feathers.

TOO OLD TO BE CAUGHT WITH CHAFF.

Considerble amusement was created in one of our stores the other day, by the antics of an old lady in a frilled cap and spectacles, over what she considered a strong exhibition of the marvelous. A gardener friend of the shopkeeper had recently presented him with a small-mouthed bottle containing a large cucumber—quite a curiosity to those ignorant of how it is produced, but, like many other mysteries, simple enough when explained. The bottle is of course placed over the embryo pickle when it is small and allowed to remain beside the vine until the growth is completed. The old lady had never seen or heard of anything of the kind, and she stood before it utterly dazed and bewildered with astonishment. First she would get on one side, plant her spectacles firmly, take a long look and then draw a deep breath. She would then remove her glasses, give them a thorough wiping and try it again, remarking in a high key with much emphasis:

"Nobody in this world kin ever make me believe that is a ginooine cowcumber in that bottle—it's just some kind of a scum you've cast over my eyes!"

Then she would get over on the other side, re-adjust her spectacles, wink several times with both eyes in the drollest manner to dispel the delusion, first one eye and then the other, with the same result as before, when she would repeat the remark, and shake her head with incredulity as she slowly expressed her doubts as to the reality of the spectacle.

"I mind of being to a slight-o'-hand show when I was a gal," she went on to say, "an' a feller came out an' pertended to be eatin' cotton, belchin' fire, an' spinnin' ribbons, besides fryin' eggs in a hat, an' a lot more nonsense an' tomfoolery, not to speak of his gittin' live chickens out'n a loaf of bread he had found in a man's overcoat pocket; but them as had seen such things before an' knowed how it was, all said it wasn't more nor less nor a sham, an' all he had done was to put scum over people's eyes, when he could make 'em believe a tree-toad was a bird of paradise, if he wanted to. An' that's jist exactly what I think about that cowcumber. Take away the spell from off'n my eyes, an' I dessay the bottle will turn out to be empty. It's real entertainin', though, an' I s'pose there's heaps of folks jist fools enough to believe it's all as real as it 'pears to be, but I'm too old a bird to git caught on chaff, Mr. Sanders, an' you can't fool me worth a cent."

So saying she gathered up her parcels and departed with many knowing nods of satisfaction.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

GEOGRAPHICAL OPINION OF CANADA.

We occasionally hear of and come across some geographical facts in regard to Canada that are startling in the extreme. When one English journal gravely talks of the bridge across the St. Lawrence, as reaching from Montreal to Port Huron, and another suggests, as a means of cutting down expenses, that instead of building the Welland Canal, the Niagara River should be dredged, we can only wonder if the editors of those papers evolve geographical and engineering out of their inner consciousness. And now a French journal informs us that the great trouble in America is that the Fijians may take Canada. We begin to feel resigned. Fiji is one of the Polynesian group in the South Pacific. We want be scared this time; we'll get the volunteers to the front, if we die for it, before the Fijians are upon us.—*Toronto Telegram.*

George Mitchell went on a frolic in Antioch, Cal., on the evening before the day appointed for his wedding, and in the morning his convivial companion was found murdered. Suspicion rested on Mitchell, and he was placed on trial. The girl to whom he was to have been married sat at his side in the court room, and her sympathy and grief were so attractively exhibited that the Judge, in his charge, warned the jurors not to permit themselves to be influenced by her. They acquitted Mitchell, however, and it is impossible to determine by the meagre reports whether the verdict was caused by the evidence or by the girl. The pair were married immediately in the court room.

A man at Albany, Vt., who has been a sufferer from dyspepsia for twenty years, died last week, and some peculiar circumstances in his case led to a *post mortem* examination. This revealed in the lower end of the stomach, thirteen well preserved cherry stones, so imbedded in the lining of the stomach as not to be discoverable to the eye, and causing a thickening of the stomach case some three-fourths of an inch. These stones had worn a hole through the stomach, and death was caused by dropsy or drowning. It was the opinion of the physicians that these stones had been there for many years.

A lady who once in girlhood sat on Dr. Johnson's knee has died in England, aged 97 years. If the mere fact of sitting on a gentleman's knee is conducive to female longevity, and our young girls wish to prolong their lives, we know lots of young men who are willing to assist in the hygienic work by devoting their knees to that purpose two or three nights a week.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

By JULES VERNE.

CHAPTER XVIII.—IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG, PASSEPARTOUT, AND FIX, EACH GOES ABOUT HIS OWN BUSINESS.

During the last few days of the voyage the weather was pretty bad. The wind became boisterous. Remaining in the northwest quarter, it impeded the progress of the steamer. The Rangoon, too unsteady already, rolled heavily, and the passengers quite lost their temper over the long, tiresome waves which the wind raised at a distance.

During the days of the 3d and 4th November it was a sort of tempest. The squall struck the sea with violence. The Rangoon had to go slowly for a half a day, keeping herself in motion with only ten revolutions of the screw, so as to lean with the waves. All the sails had been reefed and there was still too much rigging whistling in the squall.

The rapidity of the steamer, it may imagined, was very much diminished, and it was estimated that she would arrive at Hong Kong twenty hours behind time, and perhaps more, if the tempest did not cease.

Phileas Fogg looked intently at this spectacle of a raging sea, which seemed to struggle directly against him, with his customary impossibility. His brow did not darken an instant, and yet a delay of twenty hours might seriously interfere with his voyage by making him miss the departure of the Yokohama steamer. **But this man without nerves felt neither impatience nor annoyance. It seemed truly as if this tempest formed a part of his programme, and was foreseen. Mrs. Aouda, who talked with her companion about his mishap, found him as calm as in the past.**

Fix did not look at these things in the same light. On the contrary, this tempest pleased him very much. His satisfaction would have known no bounds, if the Rangoon had been obliged to fly before the violent storm. All these delays suited him, for they would oblige this man Fogg to remain some days at Hong Kong. Finally the skies with their squalls and tempests became his ally. He was a little sick, it is true, but what did that matter? He did not count his nausea, and when his body was writhing under the sea-sickness, his spirit was merry with the height of its satisfaction.

As for Passepartout, it may be guessed how illy concealed his anger was during this time of trial. Until then, everything had moved on so well! Land and sea seemed to be devoted to his master. Steamers and railways obeyed him. Wind and steam combined to favor his journey. Had the hour of mistakes finally sounded? Passepartout, as if the twenty thousand pounds of the wager had to come out of his purse, was no longer happy. This tempest exasperated him, this squall put him in a rage, and he would have gladly whipped the disobedient sea! Poor fellow! Fix carefully concealed from him his personal satisfaction, and it was well, for if Passepartout had guessed the secret delight of Fix, Fix would have been roughly used.

Passepartout remained on the Rangoon's deck during the entire continuance of the blow. He could not remain below; he climbed up in the masts; he astonished the crew and helped at every thing with the agility of a monkey. A hundred times he questioned the captain, the officers, the sailors, who could not help laughing at seeing him so much out of countenance. Passepartout wanted to know positively how long the storm would last. They sent him to the barometer, which would not decide to ascend. Passepartout shook the barometer, but nothing came out of it, neither the shaking nor the insults that he heaped upon the irresponsible instrument.

Finally the tempest subsided. The sea became calmer on the 4th of November. The wind veered two points to the south and again became favorable.

Passepartout cleared up with the weather. The top sails and lower sails could be unfurled, and the Rangoon resumed her route with marvellous swiftness.

But all the time lost could not be regained. They could only submit, and land was not signalled until the 6th at five o'clock A. M. The diary of Phileas Fogg put down the arrival of the steamer on the 8th, and she did not arrive until the 6th, which was a loss of twenty-four hours, and of course they would miss the Yokohama steamer.

At six o'clock the pilot came aboard the Rangoon and took his place on the bridge to guide the vessel through **the channels into the port of Hong Kong.**

Passepartout was dying to ask this man whether the Yokohama steamer had left Hong Kong. But he did not dare, preferring to preserve a little hope until the last moment. He had confided his anxiety to Fix, who—the cunning fox—tried to console him by saying that Mr. Fogg would be in time to take the next boat. This put Passepartout in a towering rage.

But if Passepartout did not venture to ask the pilot, Mr. Fogg, after consulting his *Bradshaw*, asked in his quiet manner of the said pilot if he knew when a vessel would leave Hong Kong for Yokohama.

"To-morrow morning, at high tide," replied the pilot.

"Ah," said Mr. Fogg, without showing any astonishment.

Passepartout, who was present, would have liked to hug the pilot, whose neck Fix would have wrung with pleasure.

"What is the name of the steamer," asked Mr. Fogg.

"The Carnatic," replied the pilot.

"Was she not to leave yesterday?"

"Yes, sir, but they had to repair one of her boilers, and her departure has been put off until to-morrow."

"Thank you," replied Mr. Fogg, who, with his automatic step, went down again into the saloon of the Rangoon.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 27, 1878.

A TRIP TO ST. JOHN.

As mentioned in our last we reached Riviere du Loup, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the commencement of the Intercolonial, about 2 p. m. on Saturday, the distance from Quebec being 125 miles. We may remark here that almost every station in the Province of Quebec, on the G. T. R., is called after a Saint—for instance, St. Fabien, St. Octave, St. Luce, St. Arsene, etc., etc. Six miles from Riviere du Loup is Cacouna, a fashionable watering-place, known as the Saratoga of the Dominion. Twenty-one miles further on is Trois Pistoles, familiarly called "Three Pistols," where an excellent dinner was served. The scenery for some fifty miles beyond Riviere du Loup is beautiful, the road running close, for nearly that distance, to the shore of the St. Lawrence, which is here several miles in width, while on the right in several places are immense masses of overhanging rocks, which look as if they would suddenly fall upon and bury us.

For the next fifty miles or so the road runs through a very rough-looking country which is apparently unfit for settlement, and timbered, so far as we could see, with nothing but stunted spruce and small poplar. We are now in the Province of New Brunswick, the names of the stations changing almost immediately from French to Indian. We give the names of a few on the route to St. John, viz.:—Causapscal, Assametquaghan, Metapediac, Petitcodiac, Anagance, Penobsquis, Apohaqui, Passikeag, Nauwigewauk, etc. Before reaching Campbellton, the next place for refreshments, distant 189 miles, the road runs along for nearly fifty miles through the valleys of the Restigouche and Metapediac Rivers, which are unsurpassed for their magnificent scenery, and by the beautiful shores of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This part was passed over after dark on our way down, but on returning we had a good opportunity of seeing and enjoying the ever-varying scenery, which is here presented to the eye of every lover of nature, while admirers of the piscatorial art could enjoy themselves to their heart's content, as the rivers and streams are teeming with the finest trout and salmon. A short stay was made at Campbellton, after which sleeping-berths were prepared and all turned in, as an early turn-out had to be made at Moncton, where we were to change cars for St. John, the train we were on going through to Halifax without change. Moncton is distant from Riviere du Loup 374 miles, and was reached about four o'clock on Sunday morning. The change was quickly made, and we were off for St. John, distant 89 miles, and which was reached between 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD HANLAN, the Toronto oarsman, won another great race on Thursday last, at Pittsburg, over Morris, the champion five-mile sculler, defeating him easily. Hanlan is now the champion of America.

BOGUS COIN.—A considerable quantity of counterfeit silver coin, principally 25c. pieces, was offered in town on Saturday last, says the Napanee *Standard*. Farmers and traders generally will do well to look out for it.

The trial of McLaughlin, at Belleville, on the 18th, who, it will be remembered threw a stone at one Tansey some weeks ago, seriously injuring him, has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, the evidence being very contradictory. The evidence for the prosecution was that Tansey, when struck, had no weapon in his hand, whilst for the defence it was testified that Tansey was pointing his pistol at McLaughlin when he threw the stone.

A young man named Casey, of Belleville, met with a sad accident, by which he lost his life, on the 18th inst. Deceased was an employee of the *G. T. R.*, and was riding on an engine, to go to his father's residence near the eastern switch, and in getting off the moving locomotive his feet were caught by the wheels and both so badly smashed that amputation was considered necessary, and they were taken off above the ankle. The shock was too much for him however, and he expired the next day at 4 o'clock p. m.

On Tuesday, 18th inst., an extensive fire took place in Campbellford, resulting in the destruction of the remaining woollen mill, worked by Messrs. D. Morrice & Co., of Montreal. The fire originated from a spark from the picker, about 5 o'clock p.m., while all the hands were at work, and so rapidly did it spread that several of the employees had some difficulty in escaping. The cost of the factory originally was $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $6,000, and considerable on the contents. The total loss is about $30,000. About sixty hands have been thrown out of employment. The loss of this mill will prove a serious one to the village, as all will have to seek for employment elsewhere if it is not rebuilt.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council met on Tuesday, 18th inst., all the members present.

From the *Intelligencer* we condense the following report, which relates principally to matters in the North Riding:—

The Warden addressed the Council as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to see that we have all been spared to meet here again for the dispatch of County business.

The June meetings of the Council have always been the most busy sessions of the year, and the present will require greater diligence, if all the business be properly disposed of this week, than was required of the members at any former session—because the Auditor's Report and recommendations, which will be laid before you and the special meeting to finally pass the $20,000 By-law will occupy part of the time.

Since our last meeting I have countersigned requisitions for the County Surveyor to the amount of $1,568.24, which will be fully accounted for by him in his report and by the Standing Committee on his expenditures; and I have settled with the Grand Junction Railway Company and they have been paid the balance of the $15,000 as authorized by you at former meetings, thus freeing the county of all costs in the matter of the ligitation with the said Company, and completing the payment of 60 per cent of the county stock.

With the County Surveyor I examined the Bridge at Trenton and our report thereon is embodied in his regular report for this session.

The Gravel Road Committee and Superintendent will report on the said roads and state the sum required to be expended this year on the same.

The assessments of the minor municipalities will have to be equalized for County purposes and estimates made and rates levied to meet the requirements of the County this year.

A large number of petitions for grants on County roads, &c., will demand our careful consideration, as well as accounts and other general matters; all of which, I trust, may receive justice at our hands before we close this session."

A communication from the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company asking that the bonus to the road be given to the trustees, was read.

PETITIONS.

From Philip Clapp and others, asking that $1,000 be granted to the roads leading west and north of Madoc village.—Referred.

From Hugh McKenzie and others, asking that the County Surveyor be instructed to open the County road between Madoc and Huntingdon.—Referred.

From the Trustees of No. 10 School in Huntingdon asking that the Council grant them $700 on Debentures.—Referred.

From Wm. Vance and others, asking a sum to the road between Elziver and Kaladar.—Referred.

From Andrew Gauley and others, asking aid to the road from the village of Marmora, known as the Bannockburn road, and asking that the road be established as a county road.—Referred.

A petition was presented asking that the Council grant $100 on the boundary line between Belmont and Marmora, and between Lake and Marmora, provided Peterboro grant a similar amount.—Referred.

A petition was presented asking that repairs be made on 7th concession road in Hungerford to the amount of $100.—Referred.

REPORTS.

The Inspectors of Schools reported.—Reports received.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Emo that the thanks of the Council be tendered the inspectors for their elaborate and able reports and for the interest they take in their duties.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce wished the reports printed.

Mr. Cross said if they were printed he would like them printed in the Madoc paper.

Mr. White thought it would be equally reasonable to have them printed by the Mill Point *Echo*.

Mr. Ashley thought the papers would publish a synopsis of the reports free.

Mr. Francis wished the reports printed.

The Warden was in favor of having the reports printed in full.

Mr. Kavanagh moved, seconded by Mr. Gunter, that the reports of the Inspectors be printed in the *Intelligencer* and *Ontario* at the usual price.—Carried.

Mr. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. Vankleek, that the report of the Inspector of North Hastings be printed in the Madoc REVIEW at $10.—Carried.

Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Curry, that the report of the Inspector of South Hastings be printed in the Trenton and Mill Point papers at a price not to exceed $10 each.—Carried.

The Warden read the Auditors report.—Received.

Mr. Emo moved, seconded by Mr. Grass, that the Treasurer be ordered to furnish a statement of the arrears due by each municipality.—Carried.

Wednesday, June 19.

The General Roads Committee reported that up to June 2st, the sum of $5,811.24 had been expended on gravel roads. From the 1st to the 19th, as nearly as they could determine, $748 has been expended. After considering all requirements they find that not less than $11,000 will be needed to prevent actual injury to the gravel roads, which appropriation they recommend should be made, as the roads had been badly effected by the unusual nature of the winter and spring. It is also recommended that the following roads be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Farnham: From Boyd's to Madoc village, *via.* Marmora; from Madoc to Hazzard's Corner; from Thomasburg to the Madoc and Bridgewater road; from Frankford to Chisholm's Rapids; from Marysville to Lonsdale, *via.* McCarrons; and from Corby's mills northward to the Madoc and Stirling road.

The report was adopted unanimously.

A special report was read from Hon. Mr. Flint, Chairman of the same Committee, detailing an examination of the roads, and recommending that the portion of road in Murray be either kept up jointly by Hastings and Northumberland, or an effort made to have that portion of Murray through which the road runs annexed to Sidney; also that the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company be requested to grade and gravel the road made by them at Hog Lake, in lieu of the old road. The report concludes with an expression of satisfaction with the care and ability of Messrs. Farnham and Francis in their respective offices.

The report was received and ordered to be placed on the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Mr. Francis moved, seconded by Mr. Lee, that all the petitions for roads be referred to a special Committee consisting of Messrs. Pearce, White, Gunter, Cross, Emo, Armstrong, Craige, Ashley, and the mover, and report to-morrow.

Mr. White objected to the appointment of this Committee, as the subject should be considered by the whole Council, whilst the members of the Committee live on the gravel roads and do not know the requirements of the other sections.

Mr. Peck thought it would be a saving of time to appoint the Committee.

Mr. Gordon was opposed to the motion.

Mr. Francis said his object was solely to facilitate business that he had made his motion. All members could express their opinions when the report came up.

Mr. White moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that the following appropriations be made on County Roads: The five northern townships $500 each; Madoc to Allan Settlement $500; Hazzard's Corners to Queensboro $200; Bannockburn to Queensboro $150; County Roads in Marmora $300; on boundary line from Marmora to Madoc $400; County Roads in Elziver $400; Bogart's to Bridgewater $100; Marlbank to Stoco $200; Stoco to Chapman's Corners $100; Thomasburg to intersect Bridgewater road $350; Marlbank to Chisholm's 250; boundary between Hungerford and Tyendinaga $100; leading roads in Thurlow $500; leading roads of Huntingdon $300; Stirling to Seymour $200; Rawdon Town Hall to Gravel road in Huntingdon $300; Chisholm's Rapids Bridge to Frankford $100; Trenton or boundary line between Murray and Sidney $200, provided interested parties give an equal amount; to each of the four incorporated villages $100; Marysville to Lonsdale, and on McCarron's hill and approaches $300; Lonsdale to boundary line of Hungerford $400; Dale's Corners to Jones' Settlement $500; on boundary line between Tyendinaga and Richmond $250, provided other interested parties give a like sum; J. B. Russel's to Allan's Mills $100.

Mr. Peck could not see how this was an amendment.

The Warden could not see that this would do away with the petitions put in, and it would be better to have the motions considered on their merits.

Mr. White considered that he could move his motion as an amendment, by moving that all after the word "that" in the original motion be omitted.

Mr. Cross thought this motion ought to come after the report of the Committee.

Mr. Pearce wished that Mr. White's motion should be withdrawn for the present, until it was determined how much money they were going to expend.

The Warden ruled Mr. White's amendment out of order.

The names of Messrs. Vankleek, Gordon, Cooke and Kavanagh were added to the Committee, and the motion for its appointment was carried.

Mr. White then moved the motion above given.

Mr. Grass moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that no money be granted on County roads outside of gravel roads this year.

Mr. Cross wished more information as to what amount was to be expended—whether they could afford to expend the $8,000 proposed.

Mr. White said if he resided in Thurlow or Sidney he would support Mr. Grass' motion, as they had all the roads needed, which were built by money borrowed a number of years ago, and for which other townships had to pay their share. There was not a dollar they could expend in Thurlow, as there every road and bridge, very nearly, had been adopted by the County. Two long bridges in Sidney, cost more than all the other bridges in the county, and in Tyendinaga last year the township had to pay $500 for bridges. They had given $80,000 to build a railway to Stirling, and yet the other townships had to pay their proportion of these moneys, and badly needed grants on their roads. The scheme which he proposed was reasonable, and he hoped it would be adopted. He proceeded to go over the items in detail, and concluded by expressing the belief that it would be to the general interest of the County, as if a considerable sum were appropriated to Tyendinaga, it was but justice, as she pays one-sixth of the county taxes, and he wished justice and was prepared to fight for it, inch by inch.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Kavanagh, that the motion be referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Mr. Grass withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pearce's amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Pearce moved that Messrs. Emo, Cross, Lee, Peck, Anderson and the mover be a special Committee to confer with the Treasurer on estimates, and report to-morrow.—Carried.

Thursday, June 20th.

A petition was read from W. Sutherland jr., asking that the bonus granted the North Hastings Railway, be placed in the hands of the trustees.—Received.

Mr. Armstrong gave notice that he would introduce a By-law to fix the allowance to the members of the Council, and certain officials.

Mr. Alex. Robinson, on behalf of a deputation of the Grand Junction Board, said that the road was likely to be proceeded with, and asked that the County appoint a committee to enquire into the manner in which the monies already granted to the road was expended, and for other matters in connection with the road.

NORTH HASTINGS RAILWAY.

Mr. Wood on behalf of the North Hastings Railway was heard, who said the Company had asked the Council by petition to put the County debentures to the road in the hands of Trustees for the purpose of putting them where they could be used—when the work, for which they had been granted, had been completed; and it was positively necessary that the road should be completed at once, and to that end, tenders had been advertised for. The ground the Company take is that there are certain sums coming from the County, the Township of Madoc and the Government when the road is completed, to which contractors say that to make satisfactory financial arrangements with the banks, they must be placed in the hands of trustees, which does not mean that they are to be converted into money; only they are asked to be placed in the hands of trustees until the road is completed, and that he only asked this transfer of the debentures to the trustees as there was probabilities of the road being completed in the month of September.

To a question of the Warden respecting the appointment of Trustees, Mr. Wood said the county and township of Madoc had the power of appointing Trustees, the Road another and the Government a third.

Mr. Wood said the Company would be willing to accept for the Company as their Trustee any responsible party whom they would appoint for that purpose.

Mr. Flint said, no doubt according to law the debentures should be placed in the hands of Trustees. But the Company seemed to be in chaos and it was hard to say who would have to expend the money, and his experience with the Grand Junction had learned him to be careful in the handling of County bonuses; and he understood, that from time to time upon the completion of certain portions of the road upon the certificate of the Engineer the money on the debentures could be drawn.

Mr. Wood explained that the money would not be wanted until the road was completed, and that County By-law only granted the bonus on the completion of the road.

Mr. Flint said if the Company would let the matter rest until the road is completed, it would be more satisfactory to the ratepayers of the County, but he would not object to their being placed in the hands of trustees, provided they could not be touched until the road is completed.

Mr. White said the Government Engineers had reported the Grand Junction Road completed to Stirling, and it would not, like the North Hastings road, be left in the same shape.

Mr. Ashley said he believed there was more fear in the matter than was necessary, and that the debentures should be placed in the hands of trustees, care being taken who they should appoint as trustees.

Mr. Falkiner, solicitor of the road, was heard, who said that the road as a corporation was in no liquidation. That they had advertised for tenders, clauses of the specifications which he read, and asked the Council to assist them as far as was in their power to complete the road, as he could state positively that the contract would be let.

Mr. Flint asked who the corporation were.

Mr. Falkiner named the corporation.

Mr. Flint asked had all the members subscribed for stock, and had they paid for their stock.

Mr. Falkiner said that 10 per cent of the stock subscribed was paid, in all $17,000—every man on the board being qualified.

Mr. Peck asked what was the object of appointing a receiver.

Mr. Falkiner said the receiver was appointed in the matter of disputes between Messrs. Pardee & Lloyd.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Cross, "that this council is of opinion that a Trustee be appointed, and that the Warden and Treasurer be ordered to issue the debentures and hand them over to the Trustee Board."

Mr. Cross said, in seconding the resolution that he thought no good would result from unnecessary delay, particularly, as the County was allowed to appoint two trustees.

Mr. White thought if they could get Mr. J. J. Farley and Thos. Emo to act as trustees, it would be desirable, the County having full confidence in them.

Mr. Vankleek thought one of the trustees should be appointed from Madoc.

Mr. Wood was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Farley and Mr. Emo be appointed.

In reply to Mr. White, Mr. Wood said that whoever contracted for the road was bound to pay the amount due on wages.

EQUALIZATION.

Council went into committee on equalization, Mr. White in the chair.

Mr. Pearce moved the equalization for 1879, which lowered the equalization of Rawdon $25,000, and Stirling $5,000.

Mr. Armstrong thought Sidney was too high, and compared Sidney with other townships.

Mr. Ashley considered if other townships were lowered, Sidney should be also.

Mr. Flint thought the equalization should be left the same as it was last year.

Mr. Cook said that Rawdon should be equalized at $25,000 less than it was proposed to equalize it now, and said he considered the $25,000 he proposed to take off the equalization of that township was only doing the township justice.

Mr. Ashley said he believed both Rawdon and Stirling was too high, but would not vote for lowering them except Thurlow was lowered.

Mr. Craige thought the $5,000 proposed to take from Stirling was only doing what should have been done for the village before, as he considered it equalized too high compared with Madoc.

Mr. Cross considered Madoc as high as it should be.

Mr. Ashley moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, that the equalization for 1879 be the same as for 1878.—Carried.

Committee rose and reported. Report received, read and adopted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Committee on Roads and Bridges resumed; Mr. Pearce in the chair.

Mr. White moved the appropriation of certain sums for County roads, as set forth in his previous motion.

In making the motion Mr. White said it was a mistake some made in considering that Tyendenaga was getting too much, and cited the sums granted to Tyendenaga in former years compared with the large amounts it paid to the County.

Mr. Anderson seconded the motion.

Mr. Flint thought the sum of $50 granted between Bannockburn and Queensboro' was too small, and also remarked that the road near Millbridge was in bad order, on which the Government had expended a sum which they might as well have put in the river, as the work was so badly done, it required an appropriation of at least $500 to put it in good order, and he believed the sum of $1,500 of Government money to be expended this year on the roads in the north under *Mr.* Kavanagh would go further than $2,000 or $2,500 to be expended under the supervision of the party who laid out the money for the Government last year. He believed in having good roads to drive over, if by so doing we did not lay up so much money for future generations.

Mr. Cross quite agreed with *Mr.* Flint respecting the road in the north part of the county, as the road was in a bad condition, and the people living there considered the County should help in keeping it up since they had assumed it. He also referred to the bad condition of the road from *Madoc* to *Marmora*, also the boundary line between Madoc and Marmora.

Mr. Kavanagh said the piece of road referred to was about fifteen miles long and in a bad condition, teams having to travel a different road in fall and spring.

Mr. Ashley moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wecse, that the County decide it inexpedient to grant a sum of over $5,000 on roads outside of gravel roads.

In making the motion Mr. Ashley said the gravel roads in Thurlow were used by other municipalities as much as by themselves, and considered that when there were large sums to meet it was not wise to expend so much money on roads, as the County will now have to raise its rate one mill on the dollar even should his motion carry. He would be willing to help the back townships on their roads and let the front townships do without this year, but he could not agree with Mr. Flint that they should not lay up for the future.

Mr. Vandervoort moved in amendment that this Council grant a sum of 300 dollars to each of the rear municipalities and grant nothing further.

Mr. White said that the Reeves and Deputies of Thurlow and Sidney lived so near the markets that they could not appreciate the difficulties that the further away townships had to contend with for want of good roads.

Mr. Flint said he had lived in the County for forty years, and was surprised that the Reeve of Thurlow should speak in the way he had, as for the forty years he had lived here he had expended his money for the benefit of Belleville, and not the back country, and it came with a bad grace for Mr. Ashley to speak as he did. (Mr. Ashley said Mr. Flint had misunderstood him). And he was surprised to see the policy adopted by the representatives of Sidney, who were willing to grant 1,500 dollars if they could be relieved of anything further, and he considered it was the policy of the Council to improve all parts of the County.

Mr. Gordon said if he was placed in the position of the Reeves of Thurlow and Sidney he might do as they do, and act selfishly. In Hungerford many of the roads are bad, but particularly in his neighborhood, where heavy taxes have been paid. It was all right with the representatives of Sidney when they were expending money for Gordon's Bridge, but now they complain when a small amount is asked for the north.

Mr. Kavanagh said he felt grateful to the County for the consideration that the North had received, and by the County, the residents of which had to come to the front to expend their money, and if the Council did not aid them they would have to find a road out the other way.

Mr. Cross said he would support the motion if it would be supplemented by a grant to the road in the north.

Mr. White was willing that a sum be granted to the road in the north.

After some further discussion *Mr.* White's motion was carried by 18 to 6.

Friday, June 21st.

The Council met specially to pass a By-law for the issue of $20,000, $15,000 of which had already been paid, to the Grand Junction Railway Company and $5,000 to replace the amount borrowed from the sinking fund.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Vankleek, the By-law was read a third time passed and numbered 332.

The special session then closed, and the regular session resumed.

Mr. Craige presented the report of the Public Accounts Committee, stating that since the last meeting the Warden had signed requisitions for $1,568.65, expended under the direction of the County Surveyor, and that $1,884.64 had been done altogether. They recommended that the County Surveyor be instructed to complete the approaches to the bridges as soon after they are built as possible.

The various By-laws of which notice had been given, were introduced. That brought in by Mr. Armstrong was read. It proposes to reduce the pay of the Councillors to $2 per day, to take $200 from the salary of the County Treasurer, and $100 each from the County Surveyor, Road Superintendent, and Warden.

Hon. Mr. Flint moved that the By-law be not referred to Committee, but be read this day two months. He urged that the rate of pay of the Councillors is already too small, rather than too large, many of them being losers by attending the Council, and the statutes had authorized them to increase their pay to $3 per day. It would also be unwise to cut down the salaries of the very efficient Treasurer, Surveyor, and Road Superintendent. He supposed the members from Sidney were pledged to the course taken by them.

Mr. Kavanagh seconded the motion.

Mr. Armstrong did not think they should take pattern by a Government which had merely raised the idemnity to themselves. The salary of the Treasurer was $200 more than the late Treasurer had, and as the salary of the Surveyor and Superintendent had been raised only for one year, he did not therefore take anything from them The salary of the Warden he had always considered as being too high; in some Counties they being paid at the same rate as other members of Council,—the honor being sufficient.

Mr. Kavanagh held that the members' pay was not more than sufficient to pay their expenses, and if the Clerk, Treasurer or other of their able officers were to resign on account of insufficient salary, they would have great difficulty in finding equally competent men.

Mr. Cross thought it would be a mistake to cut down the salaries of the officers, but if the majority wished to reduce their pay he was willing to accept the reduction and to pay his own expenses, voting to do away with salary altogether.

Mr. Emo was opposed to the reduction of the officers' salaries, but would support a reduction of members' idemnity.

Hon. Mr. Flint considered that it was better to leave the whole matter until January next, when it would be competent to bring it up, if any gentleman saw fit to do so, in regard to members' pay. He was altogether opposed to the reduction of their officers' salaries.

The amendment was put and carried, all the members voting for it except four.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Flint, the County Surveyor was given leave of absence for three weeks to attend the Canada Methodist Conference as a lay delegate.

Mr. Vankleek moved for a grant of $100 on the road from Madoc to Bridgewater at Downing's Rapids.—Referred.

Mr. Gunter moved for a grant of $500 on the road from Millbridge to Murphy's Corners.—Referred.

After a discussion, it was resolved to make the following grants on roads, in addition to those named in Mr. White's resolution, passed yesterday: 500 dollars from Millbridge to Murphy's Corners; 150 dollars between Rawdon and Huntingdon; 100 dollars from Gordon's Mills to Murray; 150 dollars between Thurlow and Tyendinaga; 100 dollars on streets in Stirling; 100 dollars from Chisholm's Rapids to Frankford; 100 dollars between Elziver and Kaladar, provided Lennox grant a like sum; 50 dollars between Madoc and Marmora, provided Marmora and Lake grant a like amount; 40 dollars on the line between Rawdon and Seymour, provided Seymour grant a like amount; 100 dollars on the 2nd concession of Thurlow, between lots 1, 2 and 3, provided the city of Belleville grant a like amount.

Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Currie, that any money over the amount granted by this Council expended on roads and bridges be paid by the municipalities in which they are situated.—Carried.

Mr. Emo moved for a grant of $100 on the road from the stone church in Huntingdon northward. The amount was reduced to $50 and passed.

Mr. Vankleek's motion for a grant of $100 on the Madoc and Bridgewater road was lost.

Mr. Murphy moved for a grant of $50 on the road between Tweed and Bogart, provided Hungerford granted a like sum.—Carried.

Mr. Lee moved for 50 dollars on the Dutch settlement road within Trenton, provided the village grant a like amount.

Mr. Vankleek moved for 50 dollars on the Madoc and Bridgewater road.

Mr. White thought they had gone beyond all that was reasonable, and it would be better to wipe the whole thing out and build their own roads, or go back to Mr. Ashley's basis of 7,000 dollars. It was a serious thing to consider where the money was to come from.

Hon. Mr. Flint argued that enough had been granted, and he hoped that the motions now put in would be withdrawn, rather than endanger the whole scheme.

Mr. Vankleek agreed to withdraw his motion provided Mr. Lee withdrew his, and no other grants were asked for.

Mr. Ashley moved, seconded by Mr. Vandervoort, to reduce by one fourth all grants made on roads outside of gravel roads.

Mr. Lee withdrew his motion on the same condition as Mr. Vankleek.

The County Surveyor's report was then read. The following is a synopsis:

New bridge at Stirling 543 dollars 76 cts.; repairs to approaches at Lukes 1 dollar; new bridge near Brook cheese factory 252 dollars 31 cents; repairs at Saylor's 37 dollars 50 cents; three culverts at Madoc and gravelling approaches 12 dollars 85 cents; Trenton swing bridge and approaches to *Meyers'* bridge 20 dollars 47 cents; four new culverts and approaches on road from Frankford to Chisholm's Rapids 64 dollars and 9 cents; nine new culverts, road repaired, and drains opened from West's roads to north of Downing's Rapids 160 dollars 21 cents; culverts on of Hog Lake, Chisholm's Rapids and Frankford bridges, who have been dismissed, 29 dollars 50 cents; Downing's Rapids bridge 58 dollars 73 cents; rebuilding bridge at Duggan's cheese factory 117 dollars 10 cents; Wm. Feeny, for putting out fires in 1877, 3 dollars; stone causeway west of Baillies' bridge 49 dollars 98 cents; bridge at Frankford 234 dollars 52 cents; printing bills for road jobs 1 dollar 25 cents; two culverts on Frankford and Chisholm's Rapids road 28 dollars 32 cents; the bridge at Thomas Allen's has been repaired, two culverts rebuilt and three others to be repaired; the sewer from Court House has been altered and widened; the steps at the Court House should be repaired and walls painted, as required by the Prison Inspector (whose letter is appended); the abutments at Downing's Rapids bridge have given way and should be repaired; at Stoco bridge the pier and abutment should be repaired; the bridge over Deer Creek in Madoc requires planking; a bridge between Bond's school house and Bannockburn requires to be rebuilt; a bridge near Dale's Corners, Tyendinaga, requires to be built; new railing is required on Jones' Creek bridge, Sidney; the Solicitor of the Grand Trunk has been notified regarding crossing on boundary line between Sidney and Murray; a bridge between Wallbridge's farm and Shannonville requires rebuilding; several bridges require painting and the trusses to be roofed: Trenton swing bridge is safe for another year with repairs, and when a new bridge is built it should be an iron pivot bridge long enough to cover two spans, made of sufficient width to allow the largest steamers that may navigate the bay to pass through either span.

The report was adopted, the County Surveyor being authorized to carry out recommendations.

All petitions asking grants of money were laid over until next session.

Saturday, June 22, 1878.

The Warden stated the Committee appointed to confer with the Grand Junction had only been able to meet for a few minutes this morning. The Company desire the payment of the balance of the County's stock so soon as the road has been completed to Stirling, which would be within sixty days. The Committee made no recommendation, leaving the Council to deal with the matter.

ESTIMATES.

Council went into Committee on estimates *Mr.* Caskey in the chair.

The Warden stated that the estimates had been largely exceeded last year, and he had this year framed estimates which he thought would fully meet their requirements. He read the schedule as follows:

Jury Law	$ 3,600
Board of Examiners	600
Administration of Justice	5,300
Warden and Council	2,500
Salaries	4,250
Printing and Stationery	2,000
Gravel Roads	11,000
Bridges on County Roads, &c.	6,000
Grants on roads to minor municipalities	8,950
Court House and Gaol	2,200
High and Model Schools	800
Contingencies	2,230
Total	$49,430

From this was to be deducted 4,456 dollars and 80 cents annual payment from the City of Belleville and 2,000 dollars usual revenue, leaving the total requirements 42,973 dollars and 20 cents. To meet this it would require a rate of thirty-six one hundredth of one cent on the dollar, which was much larger than last year's rate, but he could not see how it could be reduced, unless some of the grants were rescinded, which would not, he considered, be wise. He moved the adoption of these estimates, at the same time suggesting that all grants not expended within the year should lapse.

The motion was passed, and the Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

The Auditors' Report was considered in Committee, passed, and ordered to be published in the Belleville papers. Hon. Mr. Flint said he had always opposed levying for less than they required, which was done in order to make it appear that they were decreasing their rate of taxation, instead of which they were actually increasing it.

Mr. White moved, seconded by *Mr.* Pearce, that in the opinion of this Council the business can be done in four sessions, and that when the Council adjourn it do so until lists in November, whereby a saving of about 400 dollars can be effected.—Carried.

Mr. White moved, seconded by *Mr.* Gordon, that in case the 30,000 dollars debentures be issued to the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, that in the opinion of this Council *Mr.* Thomas Emo should be appointed Trustee on behalf of the County and they would also recommend the Company to appoint as Trustee *Mr.* James J. Farley, they being men in whom the Council have unbounded confidence.

Mr. Vankleek wished, as a matter of courtesy, that *Mr.* Cross be appointed.

The Warden thought there should be one of the trustees appointed from *Madoc*, although he was willing to abide by the wish of the Council. The difficulty could be got over by appointing *Mr.* Cross on behalf of the County, and recommending *Messrs.* Emo and Farley to the Government and the Company.

Mr. Armstrong would favor the appointment of *Mr.* Cross, as there was no benefit to be derived from the appointment.

Mr. White thought *Mr.* Emo should be appointed and the other two gentlemen recommended. He thought Mr. Emo sought to be acceptable to all parties, as his integrity was beyond dispute.

After a long discussion, Mr. Caskey moved as an amendment for the appointment of Mr. Cross on behalf of the County, and recommended Mr. Emo to the Company and Mr. Farley to the Government.

The amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

Mr. Emo asked if the application for a loan of 700 dollars for school purposes for Huntingdon could be granted. He offered a township debenture as security.

The Warden said there were plenty of precedents for this application, as money had been loaned to other municipalities, but it had since been found that it was contrary to law.

The By-laws having been put through their final stage, the Council adjourned until the second Tuesday in November.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

THREE LIVES LOST.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 24.—The brig Confederate, coal laden, while lying to off Brien Island, at two o'clock on Monday morning, was run into by the barque Antwerp, and being struck on the bow was cut in two. In three minutes after the collision the brig went down. The disaster occurred so suddenly that there was very little time for anything to be done. The crew of the Antwerp immediately wore ship, but the fog was so thick that no boat was put off to search for any of those belonging to the brig, as it would have been impossible for a boat to have found its way back. Five men were saved by catching hold of ropes that were thrown from the barque, or by getting upon pieces of wreck that were floating about. Three lost their lives by the collision. Their names are George Grant, Master, Weymouth, N. S.; Michael W. Dolly, Granville, N. S.; and Wm. Willett, Annapolis, N. S. It is supposed that they were killed by falling spars, or went down with their vessel. Both vessels were bound to St. John, the Confederate being from Philadelphia, while the Antwerp, Capt. Pye, was from Falway. The captain of the barque states that the fog was very thick at the time and that this was the cause of the collision. A strong breeze was blowing from east south-east. The fog horn could not be heard any distance. Several holes were made in the bow of the Antwerp above the water, and her head gear was carried away in the crash. She bore away for St. John, and reached here on Sunday evening. The Confederate was 220 tons register, was built at Weymouth, N. S., in 1868, and was owned by A. Grant, of Digby, N. S.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

This is the sentence John Shannon received at his trial in Cobourg, last week, for the shooting of Miss Bertha Wynn, of Meyersburg, on the 11th of April last. The prisoner employed no lawyer, but defended his own case in a long address to the jury; and every opportunity was given him to clear him himself of the crime. But failing to prove his professed innocence, the Judge committed him to ten years' imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary. The opinion of the Court was that the man is insane, a matter of no surprise, we are sure, to those who observed his actions a few days previous to the crime. The poor, unfortunate fellow deserves the punishment in store for him, and it is now to be hoped, if he survives the period of his confinement, that he will come out a wiser, less aggressive, and a clearer minded man.—*Campbellford Herald.*

President MacMahon, upon the recommendation of his Ministers, has decided to pardon 800 Communists on the occasion of the national festival of 30th inst., in honour of the Paris Exhibition.

MONTREAL, June 23.—A disastrous fire occurred on Saturday at midnight, by which the foundry and building occupied by H. R. Ives & Co., on Queen street, was totally destroyed. They are, however, insured in the Royal for $10,000, the Western for $10,000, the Guardian for $5,000, the Imperial for $10,000, the Lancashire for $5,000, Etna for $5,000, the Hartford for $5,000, the London for $5,000. On the building the insurance is Hartford $7,500, Etna $7,500, London $5,000; making a total of $80,000 insurance. Messrs. Miller, Brothers, & Mitchell, who occupied two flats of the building, have lost everything, but are insured in the Commercial Union, Phœnix, and Canada Farmers' Insurance Companies, to the amount of $6,000. Mr. Ives has been away for a week on a fishing excursion to Labrador. Two firemen named Thos. Magnan and Sandy King were injured by falling bricks. The former received a severe, but not dangerous, cut on the forehead, whilst the latter was wounded on the head, back, and arms. Their hurts are not, however, dangerous.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Sun* says the examining Committee of Plymouth Church to-night will report to the church in favor of withdrawing watch, care and fellowship from Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton. The report recites the charges against Mrs. Tilton made by Mrs. Barbara Walton, and avers that a copy of these charges was duly served upon Mrs. Tilton and that she sent a communication to the committee, announcing she did not desire to appear before them. The committee are unanimous in their recommendation, and it is expected that by a quiet vote Mrs. Tilton's name will be stricken from the church roll. The exclusion of Mrs. Tilton will leave the church free of all members who are likely to re-open the scandal.

A general statement has been communicated to the Montreal press by the magistrates of that city that the Mayor and other civic authorities are fully alive to the gravity of the situation arising out of the proposed 12th July celebration, and that they are making all possible arrangements to prevent any breach of the peace. What those arrangements are is unknown to citizens. The attention of Mayor Beaudry appears to be immediately directed to the passage of an Act for the suppression of party processions, and he will go to Quebec to-day with the object of getting this bill through. He has entrusted it to the charge of Hon. Jas. Ferrier.

In consequence of the recent invasions of the Masonic territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Master of the former body has to-day issued a proclamation declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, its lodges, and members.

The warm weather is causing the young Colorado beetle to hatch out in the Province of Quebec in enormous numbers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF IRELAND.

PRECEPTORY No. 107

THE next regular meeting of the above Preceptory will be held in the Orange Hall, in this village, on Wednesday evening, July 10th, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

GEO. KERR,
Recording Secretary.

VOTERS' LIST, 1878.

Municipality of Elziver and Grimsthorpe,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of "*The Voters' List Act,*" the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at Bridgewater, on the 22nd day of June, 1878, and remains there for inspection.—Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

E. JAMES,
Clerk of the said municipality.
Bridgewater, June 24th, 1878. 65-1

Railway Bakery.

THE undersigned having been disappointed in visiting the old country this summer intends giving the public the benefit of it in

CHEAP BREAD,

and having purchased

100 Barrels of Flour

at a low figure, is prepared to furnish

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, &C., &C.

AT LOW PRICES.

My Bread will be manufactured on the Old Country System.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

on hand, which will be sold at bottom prices for cash.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878. 65

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JUNE 27, 1878.

More Tall Grain.

Now it is Barley. A sample was left in our office last week, grown on the farm of Mr. Eugene Empey, which measured over five feet in length.

A Mistake.

In making up the form for the fourth page of the REVIEW this week, a mistake was made by which the last column of the continued story is put first. By transposing the two columns it will read all right.

S. S. Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Zion B. C. Church school, Huntingdon, will be held in Mr. Emo's grove, on Monday next, July 1st, at 1 o'clock. Speeches, music, singing, etc., will be given. Tea served at 4 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

New Bakery.

Mr. John Harper announces this week that he is starting business in the Baking line, and will be prepared to supply the public with anything in the line of bread, cakes, pastry, etc., at a very low rate. He will continue business in his present stand.

Early Peas.

Several of our amateur gardeners are travelling in the luxury of new peas, among the earliest of whom were Mr. C. Thrasher, who showed us a sample last week which were fully formed and fit for the table. This week Mr. James Hamilton brought us a mess of very fine ones.

The Picnic at Marmora.

The public are requested to bear in mind the picnic which comes off at Marmora on Thursday next, July 4th. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who will attend, and, should the weather be favorable, we have no doubt that an enjoyable day will be spent by those present.

Bogus Dimes.

The London *Free Press* says: "A large number of exceedingly well-executed counterfeit ten-cent pieces are in circulation in this city at the present time. They bear the dates of 1871, 1872 and 1875 upon them, and unless put between the teeth, are hard to detect. Look out for them."

School Examinations.

The public examination of the schools will take place as follows:—Miss Riddell's school, on Tuesday afternoon, July 2nd; Miss Cowie's school, on Wednesday afternoon, July 3rd; Mr. Curtis' school, on Thursday afternoon, July 4th. Parents and all persons interested in the cause of Education are earnestly requested to be present.

More Gold.

We neglected to notice last week a splendid show of gold, which we were shown from the Richardson mine, Eldorado. We were informed by several parties that they had obtained considerable quantities of it by washing, and if we are to judge by what we have seen there is any quantity of the precious metal there for the taking of it out.

Base Ball.

On Saturday last the Bridgewater Club came over to have a friendly practice with our boys. The weather was anything but favorable, as it rained nearly all the afternoon, notwithstanding which they resolved to try conclusions with each other, and played three innings each with the following result: Bridgewater, 11; Madoc, 12. The visiting club were entertained to supper at Hudgins' Hotel, and left for home about 8 o'clock.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

Madoc Model School.

The following are the names of the pupils on the honor roll for the fortnight beginning June 25th:—Mr. Curtis' department—Fifth class, Fred. W. O'Flynn; Fourth class, Mary A. Francis; Third class, Henry Kenner. Miss Cowie's department—Senior third class, Jennie Rollins; Junior do., Randolph Francis. Miss Riddell's department—Senior second class, Christine Whytock; Junior do., Maud Guffin; First class, Mary A. Stevens.

District No. 2, North Hastings.

At the semi-annual meeting, held at L. O. L. No 425, it was agreed upon to celebrate the forthcoming 12th of July at L. O. L. No. 300, West Huntingdon, in James Haggerty's, Esq., grove. It is expected that lodges from No. 2, South Hastings, also four lodges from No. 1, North Hastings, and the Frankford lodge and Orange Young Britons, Stirling; Orange Young Britons, Moira; and the six lodges of No. 3 District, making in all twenty lodges, will attend. If they all are present at Haggerty's grove, it will make a success, as the proceeds of the day are to be applied in helping to finish the new brick lodge room. The Stirling brass band are engaged for the occasion.—*Intelligencer.*

New Potatoes.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Kellery for a basket of fine new potatoes, which she kindly sent us yesterday.

Postponed.

The M. E. Church Sabbath School picnic, which was to have taken place on Dominion Day, has been postponed until sometime about the middle of July, on account of so many other attractions on that day.

Left Over.

A communication from Mr. Wm. Coe of this village, on the Mineral resources of North Hastings, has been crowded out, but will appear next week. A longer report of the trip to St. John, and several other matters are also crowded out on account of the lengthy report of the County Council proceedings.

Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, June 25.—Cheese—500 dairy cheese sold at 6c @ 8c; 12,000 factory sold—3,000 at 8½c, 6,000 at 8¼c, 2,000 at 8c, and 300 at 8¼c.

Butter—15c @ 18c.

The English cheese market has declined since last week to 45s. per cwt. Some of the makers here have resolved not to sell for some time.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual meeting of the Education Society of Eastern Ontario will be held in the city of Kingston, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of July next. An address will be given by Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education, at 7.30 p.m. of the second day. In addition to several others Messrs. W. R. Riddell, B.A., L.L.B., and J. A. MacCabe, M.A., Principal of the Normal School, Ottawa, will be present. An excellent programme has been prepared, and the proceedings promise to be of more than usual interest.

Picnic Lemonade.

As the picnic season has now arrived we give the following excellent receipe for making this delicious and healthy beverage:—First get your barrel, then fill it with water. Don't be mean, but put in plenty of water. Then throw in a pound of white sugar into the barrel. Squeeze into it a large-sized lemon. Don't be mean about the lemon, but put the whole of it into the barrel. Stir with a long pole, and call out the children immediately, and as fast as they drink fill the barrel with cold water. The beverage thus made is cheap (if the lemon is bought at wholesale), and it is quite healthy.

Stations of Ministers.

The following is a corrected list of the stations of Methodist ministers in this locality. We are sorry to say that the Conference has not seen fit to send the additional minister asked for from the Madoc Circuit:

Thurlow—S. Sing and H. S. Jenkinson.
Marmora—W. H. Peake.
Stirling—J. W. Savage and F. McAmmond, B.A.
Tweed—Robert Walker.
Thomasburg—Joseph Kilgour.
Bridgewater—John Lozeland.
Madoc—Henry Kenner.
Bannockburn—T. B. Wilson; P. J. Roblin, supernumerary.
Maynooth and York River—E. L. Koyl.
Brudenell and Bangor—A. Nelson.

Cobermere.

A correspondent of the Ottawa *Citizen*, speaking of the progress of the village of Cobermere, says it has doubled its population within three years, and that "it at once strikes the traveller with the idea that it is destined to be one of the most important places of business in the back townships; and some go as far as to suggest that application be made at the next session of Parliament, to set apart from Hastings and Renfrew a number of townships, so as to form a new County, with this village as the County town." A vicious wild animal, supposed to be the wild cat or the lynx, is said to be prevalent in the "back country" near Cobermere, and one of them made an attack on Mr. Daniel Adrain on the 7th instant.

The Voters' List of 1877.

As a difference of opinion exists among the two political parties in this place as to which side gained at the Court held here a few weeks ago, we give a list of all who were added to and struck off from the list, by the County Judge:—

The following are added to the list—Alex. Cross, David Harman, Duncan McKenzie, Robt. Moorcraft, Henry O'Hara, Edward Rodgers, Geo. Broad, Robt. Caskey, James Farrell, Thomas Harris, Chas. McKinnon, Lewis Mountenay, Wm. Sagar, Robert Vankleek, John Best, Jr., Wm. T. Brown, Joseph English, Thos. Eagin, Jr., John Eagin, John McKenzie, S. Miles Ketcheson, James L. O'Hara, George Rollins, Fred. Rollins, John M. Blair, Wm. Long, Jr., Robt. Long, and S. M. Rose. The following were struck off the list—John W. Best, Robt. Caskey, Samuel J. Caskey, and Thomas Eagin.

Those who are posted in the political creed of the above mentioned parties can now count noses and see which side has come out best. We may add that we have copied the above names from the list left by the Judge.

Campbellford vs. Madoc.

The return Base Ball match between the "Brittania" Club, of Campbellford, and the "Stars" of this village, took place on Monday afternoon, and resulted, as the score below will show, in a victory for Campbellford by two runs. The heavy showers of rain which fell during the afternoon interfered greatly with the playing of the teams, as well as with the enjoyment of the game by the large number of spectators present, but notwithstanding this it was so closely contested as to keep up the interest from beginning to end. The defeat of the home club is attributed, not to the superior playing of the Britannia club, but, we believe we are justified in saying, to the partial decisions given by the umpire, Mr. Gillespie, of Campbellford. Certainly that gentleman proved by his ruling that he was incompetent to fairly and impartially discharge the duties devolving upon him, as he showed from the first an ignorance of the rules of the game, which all will readily excuse, but during the last his decisions were invariably given against the Madoc players, who, for instance, claim to have put out five men during the last innings, with the same decision from the umpire each time—"not out." Under such circumstances no other result could be expected, but we have considerable faith in the Madoc boys, and we believe they can beat them at any time in a fair field. We understand it is their intention to challenge the "Britannias" at once to play on neutral ground with a strange umpire, and should such a match take place we have no doubt they will nobly redeem their laurels. The following is the score:—

MADOC.	R.	O.	CAMPBELLFORD.	R.	O.
E. Brown,	3	4	R. Bonnycastle,	5	1
J. Phillips,	5	2	W. Harry,	4	3
E. A. Maybee,	2	4	A. Jackall,	2	5
D. Campbell,	2	3	E. Rellis,	1	5
C. Caverly,	2	3	J. Armstrong,	3	3
W. White,	2	3	J. Hill,	4	3
G. Caverly,	3	3	R. Riddle,	3	2
J. Caverly,	3	3	M. Myles,	3	3
W. Hulin,	3	2	G. Riddle,	2	2

In the evening the visitors were entertained to a dinner at Hudgins' hotel, and if the events of the afternoon were not as satisfactory as could have been desired, certainly the proceedings then resulted to the mutual and entire satisfaction of every one. The spread was an excellent one, as good as hungry mortals could desire to sit down to, and elicited the highest praise from those who partook. Between sixty and seventy were present, among whom were Messrs. W. Mackintosh, I.P.S., A. F. Wood, Thos. Cross, Reeve, Councillors E. D. O'Flynn, S. D. Ross, and H. H. Sutton, W. Tuller, Joseph Caverly, P. Chard, P. Sinclair, W. W. Northcote, and others, which must have been especially gratifying to the members of the club. After the eatables were disposed of, A. F. Wood, Esq., was called to the chair, which position he filled in the happiest possible manner, and the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in toasting, music, and songs. The good health of Her Majesty the Queen, the Governor-General of Canada, the Campbellford and Madoc base ball clubs, the Ladies, the Mercantile Interests, the Press, the Medical Profession, the Mechanics, the Host and Hostess, and other distinguished individuals and occupations, was heartily drank, and as cordially responded to, our only regret being that our limited space forbids us taking each one up separately. The music was furnished by Messrs. E. L. Weiss, J. Wolever, and J. G. Deans, the latter of whom also rendered some choice selections on the flute. Songs were given by Messrs. Bonnycastle, E. L. Weiss, Sr., and Henry Maybee. Under these combined influences a most enjoyable evening was spent. The visitors being somewhat anxious to start for home the proceedings were brought to a close about 10 o'clock, by all joining in the National Anthem.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Another runaway in Campbellford. Nobody hurt, buggy considerably damaged. Rev. Mr. Beattie, owner.

Messrs. Rathbun & Son, of Mill Point, are about erecting a new grain elevator at that place. Mr. Marshall, of Oswego, is the architect.

A young lad named Brown, residing about four miles from Blairton, had his leg broken above the ankle a short time ago, while playing ball, having been run against by another player.

The dwelling of Robert Cowan, 9th con. of Seymour, was struck by lightning on the 16th inst. The building was considerably damaged, but no one was injured.

A race between the yachts *Katie Gray*, of Belleville, and *Surprise*, of Trenton, took place on Thursday last, resulting in an easy victory for the former. Distance 25 miles; time 2 h. and 47 m.

A horse belonging to Mr. O. Weese, Deputy-Reeve of Thurlow, dropped dead near the G. T. R. station, while going home, on Tuesday evening 18th inst. It is not known what ailed him.

Mr. James T. Farley, of Sidney, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last. In crossing the railroad track a freight train, which he did not notice, struck one of the horses and killed it. Mr. Farley's arm was broken, in addition to several bruises on the head and body.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—In your last issue I notice that the Hon. Mr. Flint is taking me in hand about the late Court of Revision in Bridgewater. Well, I have no apology to make. I did no more than any voter in the Riding had a right to do; I deprived no man of his rights, and I assisted some British subjects to get their rights. As to the whiskey, I furnished none, nor took any to the Bridgewater House, or drank any on that day. Indeed, I never bought a dollar's worth or drank a pint in my life. I have no fault to find with Mr. Flint, knowing him to be a very strong temperance man, but I think he has been shamefully imposed upon by those that know better, in regard to this liquor accusation. I would just say in the passing, that upon three former occasions when the Honorable Mr. Flint was the candidate, I supported him quite as heartily as I am now doing Mr. O'Flynn. Hoping the brave old man may live a thousand years to advocate temperance, justice, and right, I remain

Yours, &c.,
WAREHAM TULLER,

Madoc, June 25th, 1878.

P.S.—I trust the *Intelligencer* will have the fairness to publish the above.
W. T.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co.'s, in Belleville.

Sudden Death.—A young man named Abraham Smith, aged 23 or 24 years, living in rear of the 4th concession Huntingdon, died suddenly yesterday. He had been over to Mr. Hiram Reed's, and coming back sat down on some shingles in the barn, talking with a friend. He rose and went out, and in a few moments fell dead, it is supposed from apoplexy. It was not considered necessary under the circumstances to hold an inquest.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ☞ See them. ☜

On Sunday night week Mrs. Thomas Lytle, of Rawdon, died suddenly. Her husband went out for a short time to a neighbor's, and on his return found her lying dead near the door of the house. We have not heard the supposed cause of death.

MURDER AT HAGERSVILLE.

A WELL-TO-DO FARMER STABBED DURING A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

HAGERSVILLE, Ont., June 24.—During a drunken fight between two men named Joe Calvert and Alfred Herd tonight, the latter drew a knife and stabbed Calvert in the abdomen, causing death in a few minutes. The murderer escaped capture.

From what can be gathered to-night the circumstances attending the murder were as follows:—Calvert, the murdered man, with a man named James Eddie, wearing false faces, went into Alma's hotel to have some fun. Herd, the murderer, with a man named Nicol, made an unprovoked attack upon them. Calvert then went out and collected a crowd, and returned to Alma's to have a social drink, and get an explanation from Herd, who again attacked them. Herd and his friend then went out, followed by Calvert and Eddie, who overtook Herd opposite Dr. Jones' office, when Eddie knocked Herd down. Herd jumped up, drew a knife, and stabbed Calvert in the abdomen, causing death in a few minutes. The murdered man is a respectable farmer living near Jarvis, and has been travelling a stallion this season. He leaves a wife and five children. Herd is unmarried, of respectable family, who reside at Dufferin, Oneida Township, and hitherto has borne a good character. Herd is about five feet ten inches high, florid complexion, and wore dark clothing. He is about twenty-six years of age, and weighs about 170 pounds.

Owen Sound, June 24.—The June session of the County Council closed on Saturday. The principal business before the Council was as to the repeal of the Dunkin Act. There was a majority of two in favour of repeal, and a by-law will be submitted during the month of October.

Eight ladies of Buffalo sail for Europe on the 22nd, intending to "do" England on foot. They are to be under the charge of Mrs. Joseph D. Forbes.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 92 to $1 95
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 00
Peas,	0 58 to 0 60
Butter,	0 07 to 0 13
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40 to 0 44
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 0 00
Sherpakins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$5 00 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 30 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 09 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid harboring or giving any goods to my son, Dennis L. Moxley, or any of my family on his account, unless with my consent, as I will not be responsible for the same.

JOSEPH MOXLEY.

Madoc, June 11th, 1878. 63-3.

NOTICE.

ALL orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE,
Township Treasurer.

Madoc, June 19th, 1878. 64

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

North Hastings GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN
CORNMEAL, SHORTS,
PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.
Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Sweeping Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

Received To-Day.

Grey and White Cottons, White and Colored Cotton Yarn, Check Shirtings, Brown and Drab Ducks, Grass Linen, American Jean, etc., all of which will be sold at our usual low prices.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

WRIGHT'S *Grocery, Provision,* —AND— LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the highest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc

Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

His beard shaved, he repaired to the wharf from which the Carnatic would leave, and there he perceived Fix walking up and down, at which he was not at all astonished. But the detective showed upon his face the marks of great disappointment.

"Good!" said Passepartout to himself; "that will be bad for the gentlemen of the Reform Club!"

And he accosted Fix with his merry smile, without seeming to notice the vexed air of his companion.

Now, the detective had good reasons to fret about the infernal luck which was pursuing him. No warrant! It was evident that the warrant was running after him, and that it could reach him only if he stopped some days in the city. Now, Hong Kong being the last English territory on the route, this Mr. Fogg would escape him finally, if he did not succeed in detaining him there.

"Well, Monsieur Fix, have you decided to come with us as far as America?" asked Passepartout.

"Yes," replied Fix between his closed teeth.

"Well then!" cried Passepartout, shouting with laughter. "I knew very well that you could not separate yourself from us. Come and engage your berth, come!"

And both entered the ticket office and engaged cabins for four persons. But the clerk told them that the repairs of the Carnatic being completed, the steamer would leave at eight o'clock in the evening, and not the next morning, as had been announced.

"Very good!" replied Passepartout, "that will suit my master. I am going to inform him."

At this moment Fix took an extreme step. He determined to tell Passepartout everything. It was the only means, perhaps, that he had of retaining Phileas Fogg for a few days in Hong Kong.

Leaving the office, Fix offered to treat his companion in a tavern. Passepartout had the time. He accepted Fix's invitation.

A tavern opened on the quay. It had an inviting appearance. Both entered. It was a large room, finely decorated, at the back of which was stretched a camp bed, furnished with cushions. Upon this bed were lying a certain number of sleepers.

Some thirty customers in the large room occupied small tables of plaited rushes. Some emptied pints of English beer, ale, or porter, others jugs of alcoholic liquors, gin, or brandy. Besides, the most of them were smoking long, red-clay pipes, stuffed with little balls of opium mixed with essence of rose. Then, from time to time, some smoker overcome would fall down under the table, and the waiters of the establishment, taking him by the head and feet, carried him on to the camp-bed, alongside of another. Twenty of these sots were thus laid side by side, in the last stage of brutishness.

Fix and Passepartout understood that they had entered a smoking-house haunted by those wretched, stupified, lean, idiotic creatures, to whom mercantile England sells annually ten million four hundred thousand pounds' worth of the fatal drug called opium. Sad millions are these, levied on one of the most destructive vices of human nature.

The Chinese Government has tried hard to remedy such an abuse by severe laws, but in vain. From the rich class, to whom the use of opium was at first formally reserved, it has descended to the lower classes, and its ravages can no longer be arrested. Opium is smoked everywhere and always in the Middle Empire. Men and women give themselves up to this deplorable passion, and when they are accustomed to inhaling the fumes they can no longer do without it, except by suffering terrible cramps in the stomach. A great smoker can smoke as many as eight pipes a day, but he dies in five years.

Now, it was in one of the numerous smoking-houses of this kind, which swarm even in Hong Kong, that Fix and Passepartout had entered with the intention of refreshing themselves. Passepartout had no money, but he accepted willingly the "politeness" of his companion, ready to return it to him at the proper time and place.

They called for two bottles of port, to which the Frenchman did full justice, whilst Fix, more reserved, observed his companion with the closest attention. They talked of one thing and another, and especially of the excellent idea that Fix had of taking passage on the Carnatic. The bottles now being empty, Passepartout rose to inform his master that the steamer would leave several hours in advance of the time announced.

Fix detained him.

"One moment," he said.

"What do you wish, Monsieur Fix?"

"I have some serious matters to talk to you about."

"Serious matters!" cried Passepartout, emptying a few drops of wine remaining in the bottom of his glass. "Very well, we will talk about them to-morrow. I have not the time to-day."

"Remain," replied Fix. "It concerns your master."

Passepartout, at this phrase, looked attentively at his questioner.

The expression of Fix's face seemed singular to him. He took a seat again.

"What have you to say to me?" he asked.

Fix placed his hand upon his companion's arm, and lowering his voice, he asked him:—

"You have guessed who I was."

"Parbleu!" said Passepartout smiling.

"Then I am going to tell you everything."

"Now that I know everything, my friend. Ah! that's pretty tough! But go on. But first let me tell you that these gentlemen have put themselves to very useless expense."

"Useless," said Fix. "You speak confidently! It may be seen that you do not know the size of the sum?"

"But I do know it," said Passepartout. "Twenty thousand pounds!"

"Fifty-five thousand!" replied Fix, grasping the Frenchman's hand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Passepartout caught the pilot's hand, and, pressing it warmly, said:—

"Pilot, you are a good fellow!"

The pilot doubtless never knew why his answers had procured him this friendly expression. A whistle blew, and he went again upon the bridge of the steamer and guided her through the flotilla of junks, tankas, fishing-boats, and vessels of all kinds which crowded the channels of Hong Kong.

In an hour the Rangoon was at the wharf, and the passengers landed.

It must be confessed that in this circumstance chance had singularly served Phileas Fogg. Without the necessity of repairing her boilers, the Carnatic would have left on the 5th of November, and the passengers for Japan would have had to wait a week for the departure of the next steamer. Mr. Fogg, it is true, was twenty-four hours behind time, but this delay could not have any evil consequences for the rest of the journey.

In fact, the steamer which crosses the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco was in direct connection with the Hong Kong steamer, and the former could not leave before the latter had arrived. Evidently they would be twenty-four hours behind time at Yokohama, but it would be easy to make them up during the voyage across the Pacific, lasting twenty-two days. Phileas Fogg found himself, then, within about twenty-four hours of the conditions of his programme thirty-five days after leaving London.

The Carnatic not leaving until five o'clock the next morning, Mr. Fogg had sixteen hours to attend to business—that is, that which concerned Mrs. Aouda. On landing from the vessel, he offered his arm to the young woman and led her to a palanquin. He asked the men who carried it to point out a hotel, and they named the Club Hotel. The palanquin started, followed by Passepartout, and twenty minutes after they arrived at their destination.

An apartment was secured for the young woman, and Phileas Fogg saw that she was made comfortable. Then he told Mrs. Aouda that he was going immediately to look for the relative in whose care he was to leave her at Hong Kong. At the same time he ordered Passepartout to remain at the hotel until his return, so that the young woman should not be left alone.

The gentleman was shown the way to the Exchange. There, they would unquestionably know a personage, such as the honorable Jejeeh, who was reckoned among the richest merchants of the city.

The broker whom Mr. Fogg addressed did indeed know the Parsee merchant. But for two years he had not lived in China. Having made his fortune, he had gone to Europe—in Holland, it was believed, which was explained by the extensive correspondence which he had had with that country during his life as a merchant.

Phileas Fogg returned to the Club Hotel. He immediately asked permission to see Mrs. Aouda, and without any other preamble, told her that the honorable Jejeeh was no longer living in Hong Kong, but probably was living in Holland.

Mrs. Aouda did not reply at first. Passing her hand over her forehead, she thought for a few moments, and then said in her sweet voice:—

"What ought I to do, Mr. Fogg?"

"It is very simple," replied the gentleman. "Go on to Europe."

"But I can not abuse—"

"You do not abuse, and your presence does not at all embarrass my programme. Passepartout!"

"Monsieur," replied Passepartout.

"Go to the Carnatic and engage three cabins."

Passepartout, delighted with continuing his voyage in the company of the young woman, who was very gracious to him, immediately left the Club Hotel.

CHAPTER XIX.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT TAKES A LITTLE TOO LIVELY INTEREST IN HIS MASTER, AND WHAT FOLLOWS.

Hong Kong is only a small island secured to England by the treaty of Nanking, after the war of 1842. In a few years, the colonizing genius of Great Britain had established there an important city, and created the port Victoria. This island is situated at the mouth of the Canton river, and sixty miles only separate it from the Portuguese city of Macao, built on the other shore. Hong Kong must necessarily vanquish Macao in a commercial struggle, and now the greatest part of the Chinese transportation is done through the English city. Docks, hospitals, wharves, warehouses, a Gothic cathedral, a Government House, macadamized streets, all would lead one to believe that one of the commercial cities of the counties of Kent or Surrey, traversing the terrestrial sphere, had found a place at this point in China, nearly at its antipodes.

Passepartout, with his hands in his pockets, sauntered towards the port Victoria, looking at the palanquins, the curtained carriages still in favor in the Celestial Empire, and all the crowd of Chinese, Japanese, and Europeans hurrying along in the streets. In some things, it was like Bombay, Calcutta, or Singapore that the worthy fellow was finding again on his route. There is thus a track of English towns all around the world.

Passepartout arrived at Victoria port. There, at the mouth of Canton river, was a perfect swarm of the ships of all nations, English, French, American, Dutch, war and merchant vessels, Japanese or Chinese craft, junks, sampas, tankas, and even flower-boats, which formed so many parterres floating on the waters.

Walking along, Passepartout noticed a certain number of natives dressed in yellow, all of quite advanced age. Having gone into a Chinese barber's to be shaved "a la Chinese," he learned from Figaro in the shop, who spoke pretty good English, that these ancient men were at least eighty years old, and that at this age they had the privelege of wearing yellow, the Imperial color. Passepartout found this very funny, without knowing exactly why.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 4th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices. I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET MADOC

CANNED

Fruits and Vegetables

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE,

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $7. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, packings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,
Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.